

INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SRI PEECHERAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVI NO. 274-

BOMBAY THURSDAY NOVEMBER 8 1928

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date	Steamers	Connecting at	Tons
1928			
10 Nov.	Arcton x	All	20,847
17 "	Arcton x	All	16,950
24 "	Arcton x	All	11,120
1 Dec.	Arcton x	vessels	16,901
8 "	Arcton x	vessels	20,837
15 "	Arcton x	will	10,602
22 "	Arcton x	will	10,953
29 "	Arcton x	will	11,518
1929			
6 Jan.	Arcton x	now	16,982
13 "	Arcton x	now	16,982
20 "	Arcton x	now	16,982
27 "	Arcton x	now	16,982
3 Feb.	Arcton x	direct	16,982
10 "	Arcton x	direct	16,982
17 "	Arcton x	direct	16,982
24 "	Arcton x	direct	16,982
3 Mar.	Arcton x	direct	16,982
10 "	Arcton x	direct	16,982
17 "	Arcton x	direct	16,982
24 "	Arcton x	direct	16,982
3 Apr.	Arcton x	direct	16,982
10 "	Arcton x	direct	16,982
17 "	Arcton x	direct	16,982
24 "	Arcton x	direct	16,982
3 May	Arcton x	direct	16,982
10 "	Arcton x	direct	16,982
17 "	Arcton x	direct	16,982
24 "	Arcton x	direct	16,982
3 June	Arcton x	direct	16,982

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice. All passengers are required to be in possession of passports. @ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India. * Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:-

	1st	2nd
Saloon Saloon		

To London and back by sea £105 £75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120 £90
To Marseilles and back £100 £72
The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS. There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1928		
13th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
20th Dec.	Dumana	8,441
1929		
1st Jan.	Dumana	8,427
11th Apr.	Dumana	8,441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, as follows:-

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64 £112	
	B £60 £10	
	C £54 £8	

SHIPPING



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Awa Maru	6028	31 Oct.	1st Nov.
Atsuta Maru	8130	1st Nov.	14 "
Kashima Maru	10000	15 Nov.	28 "
*Hakodate Maru	8-03	15 Nov.	28 "
Hakone Maru	10500	15 Nov.	28 "
Tamaki Maru	8845	30 Nov.	12 Dec.
Utsunomiya Maru	10700	30 Nov.	12 Dec.
Fushimi Maru	10036	30 Nov.	12 Dec.

* Do not carry passengers. @ From Colombo. P. & O. MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Hakusan Maru	10400	15 Nov.	2 Dec.
Haruna Maru	10500	23 "	16 "
Kitano Maru	7852	13 Dec.	30 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From	From
Shinyo Maru	22000	27 Nov.	1 Dec.
Siberia Maru	11750	11 Dec.	18 "

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services. Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20279, 23738. Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928			
Date about			
9th Nov.	Nekers	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
*30th "	Mirzapore	..	Straits China and Japan
7th Dec.	Narkunda	-	Colombo and Australia
*19 "	Kidderpore	..	Straits China and Japan
21st "	Morea	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1929.			
4th Jan.	Mooltan	..	Colombo and Australia
18th "	Macedonia	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby	Maloja	..	Colombo and Australia
15th "	Malwa	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 70 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly Rs. 4. Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be used.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS and SECRETARIES, working spare hours. Remuneration liberal. Commission extra. Correspondence INCOM-WAY, Delhi, enclosing -/2/6 A R1277

POST-CONTROLLER OF PALACES. Salary upto Rs. 15,000/- according to qualifications. Must be well up in the art of house furnishing, decorating and catering. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before the 1st December 1928 to the Private Secretary to H. H. SHRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEV, Alwar. 31333

WANTED—ACTRESSES any nationality for film work good model essential. Apply in writing with photo to Suvarna Pictures, 22, Civil Lines, Bombay Road, Kharkee. R1236

WANTED—MANAGERS, CASHIERS, and ACCOUNTANTS for branches of a Bank (Estd. 1923) to be opened in Bombay Province or Town. Please apply Box No. 2200, Advt. Dpt. "Bombay Chronicle." 31291

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By a young JAIN GRADUATE, TUITION or PART-TIME WORK. Commercial Correspondence, Secretarial, Estate Management or Court work, etc. Write Box No. 2203, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." B R1276

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD. PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL. MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts.
CHARGES—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 3 per diem. Special Concession for Monthly Boarders. Family suites with bath available. Telegrams—"CALHOTEL."

LOANS.

9250 Cash loans granted without interest for 10 years in 1928. Concurrence of the Government of India from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000/- on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2. R1255

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

RS 650—Must be won in Cross-word Competitions. Apply for leaflets to:—THE CRESCENT X WORD HOME, Conjeeveram P. O. (Chingleput District.) T 1275

GRAND PUBLICITY SALE.—Pope Swadshi Dhoby and Saree, Longcloth, Twill, Mulmul and all other varieties offered specially at reduced rates upto 15th November. Don't miss this unique opportunity—CALICO JUBILEE MILLS. (1) Zaveri Bazar and (2) Kalbadevi, Bombay.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YJSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

MEDICAL

DIABETES SPECIFIC—Lasting cure guaranteed. Money refunded if in failure. Hundreds of hopeless cases cured. Checks frequency and excessiveness of urine. Prevents passing sugar, dry throat and reduction. Price: 30 doses Rs. 3/- The DHANVANTRY PHARMACY, 25A, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

M R1240

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Each per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA.

WILL BE HELD at Kodibag near Karwar on 26th November, 1928, and the following days.

1,387 tons teak logs.
30 tons sisum logs.
144 tons matti logs.
3 tons nandi logs.
5 tons honne logs.
20 tons teak beams.
796 (number) teak poles.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. J. C. MURPHY,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.

Karwar,
15th October, 1928.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

POLICE NOTICE.

DIVALI ILLUMINATIONS.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

NORTH BOUND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC will proceed from the Town Hall 'via' Bazar Gate Street across Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Pydhoni, Bhendi Bazar and beyond the J. J. Hospital.

SOUTH BOUND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC will proceed from the J. J. Hospital 'via' Bhendi Bazar, Pydhoni, Kalbadevi Road as far as the corner of Shaik Memon Street down Shaik Memon Street to Carnac Road, Hornby Road, Bazar Gate Street and Town Hall.

Vehicles moving north will be turned up Kalbadevi and not up Shaik Memon Street.

Vehicles will not be allowed to turn round on any of the roads mentioned above.

Vehicular traffic may break away from the route by turning into any side street on the left hand side of the routes laid down above.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 7th November, 1928.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT FOR ARMATURE REPAIR SHOP AT KALYAN ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE REPAIR SHED.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with specification and conditions, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT FOR ARMATURE REPAIR SHOP AT KALYAN ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE REPAIR SHED." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 12th December, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

29th October, 1928.

31298

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DT. MUNSIF, SALEM.

O. S. 875/28.

JAMNADAS VISANJI AND SONS Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) PIRJI CHAND, (2) LAJ-JA RAM Defendants.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs above named have filed a suit against the defendants for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 1,000/- due to them on account of dealings and that the said suit is posted to 27.11.1928 for hearing. If the defendants do not appear that day, the suit will be proceeded 'ex-parte'.

(By Order of the Court.)
T. V. LAKSHMINARAYANA IYER,
Pleaser for Plaintiffs.

20-10-28.

R1274

AMUSEMENTS.

FOR TWO DAYS ONLY THE CAPITOL TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

NORMA TALMADGE

IN

CAMILLE

A

MODERN

VERSION OF

DUMAS' LOVE CLASSIC.

NEXT SATURDAY—SPECIAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SHE CAME TO AVENGE—
SHE STAYED TO LOVE!

THE MAGIC FLAME

With your own particular Favourites—the Dynamic Lovers of the Screen:

RONALD COLMAN

AND

VILMA BANKY

Novel, Surprising, Thrilling, Romance, with the Screen's Most Romantic Lovers amidst the Swirl of the Circus Ring and the Splendour of Majestic Settings.

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED
PRESENT AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

SEENA OWEN

JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT

IN

"SHIPWRECKED"

A thrilling photoplay of storm and disaster at sea, tense and thrilling, filmed in a raging hurricane off the coast of California.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

THE BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

PRESENTS

LIDO LADY

The Brilliant Musical Play in 2 acts.
Plan at Messrs. Rose & Co.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Coconut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Coconut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Uleer" Kandi.

Christmas is Coming

and so is the award to the fortunate purchasers of the

REMINGTON PORTABLE

during the six months from

1st JUNE to
30th NOVEMBER, 1928

who win the large money prizes offered in the Remington Portable competition.

Rs. 1,000
Rs. 500
Rs. 250

and five prizes of Rs. 50 each.

LET THE FAMOUS "PAY WHILE YOU WRITE" MACHINE BRING YOU YEARS OF PLEASURE AND LASTING USEFULNESS—AND A CHANCE TO WIN A LARGE PRIZE GIFT IN ADDITION.

DO NOT DELAY—POST THE COUPON TO-DAY.

CUT OUT AND POST THE COUPON NOW

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co. (Bombay), Ltd.,
Your Office, Chingapore Street, BOMBAY.

Please send me full particulars of the plan under which I can obtain a Remington Portable Typewriter for Rs. 24 and the balance in small monthly instalments, and thereby become entitled to compete for the cash prizes offered in the Remington Portable competition.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

DATE _____

(No. 2)

A Famous Astrologer makes a remarkable offer

It is interesting to note, in view of the remarkable vogue of RAMAH the renowned Astrologer whose Studio in Paris has become the Mecca for lovers of the occult from all over the world, the interest which all classes of society display today in occult phenomena.

This sample letter picked at random from thousands which this celebrated occultist receives from everywhere is an illustration of the remarkable powers credited to him.

New York U.S.A.

It is now several months since I received your remarkable astrological analysis of my future together with your personal advice and guide. Mere thanks are hardly adequate to express my appreciation of the wonderful benefits I have derived from it. Your forecast has been truly a revelation of accuracy and truth and your personal advice which I have followed has brought me inestimable results. Like an open book.....etc.

J.-I. Testimonial No. 1349.

Were you Born under a Lucky Star? TELLS YOU Your future will it be happy? FREE prosperous-fortunate? Will you be happy in love, marriage.

Do you wish to know HOW you can be successful in your desires? RAMAH will send you FREE by simply mentioning this paper with your name plainly written your address and date of birth (stating if married or single with any other information you may wish to give) an astrological analysis of your life and future, by his remarkable method, which with his personal advice contains information that might well astonish and amaze you. Write immediately, for a great surprise awaits you, to RAMAH folio 15 BC 44, rue de Lisbonne.

If you wish you may enclose 12 annas in stamps to cover postage and Secretarial work. Postage to France is 3 annas.

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 6,00,00,000
Subscribed	3,56,05,275
Paid-up	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	1,15,26,076

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire,
Marine,
Burglary,
Motor Car.

Personal
Accident,
All Risks
(Jewellery
Etc., Etc.)

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

THE Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.

(Established 1871)

IT is the chief indigenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore, all profits go to the Policy Holder.

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

For Prospectus &c., please write to:—
THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Leidlav Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

For forwardal contractsst of Commonwd the Tru's

Basel Mission Roofing Tiles

Apply to:—
RAVAL & Co.,
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agents for Bombay Presidency.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

New York, Nov. 6.
The New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges remained closed to-day on account of "Election Day."

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 6.
Silver.—Market is quiet.
Spot 26-11/16
Forward 26-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Nov. 6.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-7/8 p.c.
7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 6.
T.T. Berlin on London 20.35-3/
T.T. Amsterdam on London 12.08-3/
T.T. Brussels on London 34.89
T.T. Madrid on London Closed
T.T. Milan on London 92.59
T.T. Berne on London 25.20
T.T. Paris on London 124.15
T.T. London on Prague 163.68

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 6.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Dec./Jan. shipment paid £8:12-6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £17:7-6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment normal £19:6-3

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £18:17-6
London, Nov. 6.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment, Hull, sellers £16:0-0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £18:16-3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 6.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & C. £ 22.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £ 140-1/2.
P. O. Banking Corporation £ 9-1/2.
National Bank £ 53.
Eastern Bank £ 7-1/8.
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. £ 89-1/2.
Conversion Loan £ 77-5/8.
Indian Loan, 5 1/2 per cent. £ 103.
Rupree Paper, 3 1/2 per cent. £ 54.
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £ 61-1/8.
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £ 74-1/4.
Consols £ 55-5/8.
War Loan, 5 per cent. £ 101-1/2.
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent. £ 94-3/4.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 6.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
December delivery sellers 28/9.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Jan./Apr. delivery buyers 28/8-1/4.

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 6.
Copper, English Best Selected 72-5/8
Copper, Braziers 82
Yellow Metal 67
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands 20-3/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge 13-5/8
Tin, English Ingots 228

COOK — EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
AN-AP-RNA COOKER Co.
Bg. B. savangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:
Mafatal Vanmalidas & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

LIVERPOOL

MARKET OPENED EASY—IMPROVED ON SCATTERED BUYING AND COVERING—NARROW TRADING. PENDING BUREAU REPORT—FUTURES 7 TO 6 POINTS HIGHER—SALES 6,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.
The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open 8 points higher in American section in parity with previous New York close. The market opened easy a prices 1 point higher to unchanged in view of reports of favourable weather. There was absence of selling pressure and a few prices recorded at rise of 8 to 10 points. During the afternoon trading was narrow pending the Bureau Report operators are feeling nervous on the uncertainty of the Government Bureau report and have preferred to carry smaller risk. The market fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at a rise of 7 to 6 points. Liddling American spot prices declined 10 to 10.25d. per lb. and sales amounted to 6,000 Bales.

Empire cotton futures closed steady a rise of 5 points with January 9.87 and lay 9.90.
Egyptian cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 4 points for near months and 10 points for distant months. Sakellaris F. G. F. spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 17.80d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—
"Scattered continental buying, but Manchester less active."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.
Opening Closing
November 9.83 +.06
December 9.84 +.06
January 9.86 9.84 +.07
February 9.84 +.07
March 9.81 9.85 +.07
April 9.85 +.05
May 9.82 9.86 +.06
June 9.81 +.06
July 9.77 9.81 +.06
August 9.72 +.06
September 9.65 +.06
October 9.52 9.56 +.06
November 9.51 +.06
Middling Spot 10.25—06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.
Sales at Liverpool 3,000
Sales on Speculation 100
Sales of East Indian Cotton 300

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.
Scinde, Fully Good 6.80—10
Scinde, Fine 7.05—16
Scinde, Superfine 7.30—10
Bengal, Fully Good 6.55—10
Bengal, Fine 7.05—10
Oomra, Good 7.00—10
Oomra, Fully Good 7.30—10
Oomra, Fine 7.60—10
Broach, Fully Good 8.30—10
Broach, Fine 8.55—10
Broach, Superfine 8.80—10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.
November 17.07—16
December 17.35 +.10
January 17.45 +.10
February 17.45 +.10
March 17.66 +.11
April 17.66 +.11
May 17.85 +.11
June 17.85 +.11
July 18.08 +.19
August 18.08 +.19
September 18.08 +.19
October 18.13 +.19
November 18.02 +.12
Sakellaris, F.G.F. Spot 17.80—

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Caroes.—
November shipment sellers 44/6.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Caroes.—
Nov./Dec. shipment value 44.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
November shipment to U. K. sellers 48.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi Parcels.—
Not offered.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 7.
The local market opened at Rs. 342/8 for Broach A.M. delivery and improved to Rs. 344/8 on scattered buying. At this level there was some scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 342/12. Liverpool opened 1 point higher and lay at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—
Broach A.M. 343 4 0
Oomra D.J. 305 0 0
Bengal D.J. 278 0 0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 7.
The forward market opened very steady at Rs. 345 for Broach A.M. delivery on reports U.S.A. Election result but declined somewhat on long liquidation. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—
Broach A.M. 344 8 0
Oomra D.J. 307 8 0
Bengal D.J. 279 8 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.
Nov. 236.30 +2.10
Feb. 229.40 +0.30
May 229.30 +0.30

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 7.
Bengal D.J. 278
Broach A.M. 344
Oomra D.J. 306

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 7.
Bengal 291 286 281
Sindh 291 286 281
Punjab 289 284 279
Rajputana 291 286 281
Oomra 316 306 294

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 7.
100 Forbes & Co. Khandwa 240
100 Dev Mill Latur 230
100 Gokak Mill Nagar 235
100 Langi & Co. Upland 345
100 Toyomankwa Ellichpur 285
100 Tata Mill Karkali 320
100 Gokak Mill Kuradwadi 240
100 Tata Mill Bheshia 340
100 Gokak Mill Shegaon 230
100 Gokak Mill Akola 230
100 Birla Bros. Jamjodhpur 235

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 7.
The local Stock Exchange remained closed to-day for clearing purposes. The market will re-open to-morrow perhaps with a quiet tone.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.
Ready Red leafy Average
Bengal Superfine 280
Bengal Fine 275
Bengal F.G. 265
Sindh-Punjab Fine 275
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 265
Wardha-Hingt. Fine 315 300
Nagpur Fine 315 300
Yeotmal Fine 305 290
Arvi Fine 305 290
Amraoti Fine 300 275
Khamgaon-Akola Fine 295 260
Mukapur Fine 285 255
Khandesh Fine 270 250
Muthia Fine
Muthia F.G. 215
Vanded-Purna F.G.G.S. 260/70
Purna F.G.G.S. 260
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S. 265
Indore/Ujjain Fine 260
Burwah Sanavad Fine 260/65
Surat Fine
Broach Fine
Broach F.G.
Westerns M.G. 310
Cambodia 390
Miraj/Sangli 320
Compta Good 335
Dho'era
Kadi/Viramgam

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 6.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—
Nov./Dec. per cwt. 12/7-1/2
Jan./Mar. per cwt. 12/7-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—
Nov./Dec. per cwt. 12/8-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.—
Nov./Dec. per cwt. 12/9-1/2

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 7.
London Ready 26 11 0
London Forward 26 12 0
American Cent is closed to-day.
China Opening 2 7 10
China Closing 2 7 10
Ready 60 2 0
Op. Hi. Lo. 6 p.m.
Kartik 60/2 60/3 60/1 60/2
Tejmundi -12/-
Magsar 60/4 60/5 60/3 60/4
Tejmundi 1/2.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet and idle.
Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 7.
Ready 21 5 9
Kartik 21 5 6
Magsar 21 6 0
National City 21 8 6
N. Manordass 21 8 0
N. Motilal 21 5 9

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.
B. C. Rate T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32 3 mails
NEW YORK—
B. C. T T 275.
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4.
Banks Buying T T 273-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268-1/2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 942.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 127 1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 176 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
GROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.84 13/16 6th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 11/16 7th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 15/16 6th inst.
London/Paris 124.15 6th inst.
London/Berlin 34.890 6th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.20 6th inst.
London/Italy 92.60 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold 6th inst. 44-4-11-3/8. 5th inst. 44-4-11-1/2.
Silver London Ready 6th inst. 26 11/16; 5th inst. 26-3/4.
Silver London Forward 6th inst. 26-3/4; 5th inst. 26 13/16.
Silver New York Ready 6th inst. 58-1/4; 5th inst. 58-1/4.
London Discounts 3 Mos 6th inst. 4-3/8 p.c.; 5th inst. 4-3/8 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 6th inst. 4-1/2 p.c.; 5th inst. 4-1/2 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-1/2 p.c. 3 mos 3 3/4 p.c.; 6 mos 4 1/2 p.c. 12 mos 4-3/4 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 7.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73-1/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-8.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-1/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85-1/2.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97-1/2.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94-1/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 100/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101-8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105-10.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104-3.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109-10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates: 19th November sett.—
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-1/2.
1945-55 Rs. 105-8.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.



New toning rinse with every packet!

Though the price of Icilma Shampoos is unaltered, every packet now contains a special Toning Rinse suitable for every shade of hair, which removes all lather and leaves the hair in a state of exquisite burnished beauty.

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For Dry Shampoo use Icilma Hair Powder.

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Mrs. Baker and her new baby TO-DAY

Two Generations of PROOF

TO-DAY Mrs. Baker is a splendid healthy woman, with a splendid healthy baby. Yet 15 years ago she was at death's door. Read how Virol saved her life when she was a child and laid the foundations of her own permanent good health and that of her child.

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"She was reduced to a mere skeleton (Photo 1). The doctor said the only thing that would pull her up was Virol. In five months she more than doubled her weight. Her illness left her so weak that she could not keep a particle of food down but the Virol—that seemed to feed her and strengthen her chest. She is now a picture of health" (Photo 2).

The top photo shows how Virol has enabled her to grow up into a healthy woman whose baby is also a picture of health—how, in fact, the beneficial effect of Virol continues even to the next generation.

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These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Mrs. Baker. This and every other case published by Virol Ltd. are open to the strictest investigation. J. W. Doctor interested.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 7.			
In full-pressed	Since 1st September.	Yester-	This Last
Bales.	day	year	year.
Khandesh	94	2,744	1,118
Central India	.....	7,747	7.37
Barli & Nagar	18	2,913	1,49
Hyderabad-Gao-			
rani	.....	1,220	676
Berar	784	18,296	9,792
Central Pro-			
vinces	174	9,553	3,026
Total Comras	1,100	42,473	23,47
Dholera	.....	3,104	13,071
N.W. Pro-			
vinces	173	26,292	15,910
Rajputana	.....	1,336	5.59
Sind-Punjab	86	1,245	6.26
Broach	.....	2,608	2,347
Coompta and			
Dharwar	105	2,447	2,336
Westerns-Nor-			
therns	.....	2,759	2,736
Cocanada	.....	1	.....
Tinnevely and			
Cambodia	.....	1,195	6.07
Persian	.....	30	2,167
American	.....	778	18,477
Egyptian and			
African	.....	8,535	4,815
Comila, Burma &			
other sorts	.....	.....	2
Total	1,464	92,803	103,10

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 1st Nov.			
In full-pressed	Yester-	This	Last
Bales.	day	year	year.
Europe	1,394	115,634	64,457
Japan & China	2,585	211,126	59,310
Coast Ports	.....	3,345	2,690
Up-country by			
Rail	.....	25,812	13,097
At port in harbour			
for Europe, China	.....	9,479	1,339
and Japan	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,979	363,446	140,791

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.	
3 months discounts	4-3/8 per cent
6 months discounts	4 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England rate	4 1/2 per cent.
Money Cal 2 1/2 per cent.	
One month 3-1/4 per cent.	
Three months 3 3/4 per cent.	
Six months 4 1/4 per cent.	
Tone of Money Market:—Easiest.	
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.	

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 6.	
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb.	
Spot.—	
Sellers Os. 8-15/16d.	

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 6.	
Bar Gold, Fine, Per oz.	64-4-11-3/8
Yellow Metal	67

SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 7.	
Castor seeds May delivery: Opening	Rs. 47/9; highest Rs. 48/1; lowest Rs. 47/8; closing Rs. 47/15.
Cattorseeds January delivery: Opening	Rs. 4/5/9; closing Rs. 4/6/1-1/2.
Groundnut Seeds February delivery:	Opening Rs. 53/4/8; closing Rs. 53/7/6.

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BHAYNAGAR PRAJA PARISHAD

AN ENTHUSIASTIC SESSION

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOTAD, Nov. 4.
The Parishad passed which eighteen resolution and it is a matter of great satisfaction that all resolutions were unanimously passed. About half the number of the resolutions were put from the chair and on other resolutions many speakers expressed the opinions.

The first resolution regarding the Legislation and the Assembly was moved by Mr. Julabhai Desai and Mr. Manishanker Shamji Trivedi seconded it. The second resolution regarding the position of the Indian States in the future commonwealth of India was moved by Mr. Balwantrao Mehta and supported by Mr. Ranchhodas Jandhi.

The resolution requesting the State to undertake legislation prohibiting the marriage of girls under 16 and boys under 11 and a man of 45 marrying a virgin was moved by Mr. Girjashankar Trivedi and supported by Mr. Mulechand U. Parekh. The resolution of the abolition of the 'Vath' system was moved by a farmer named Thakarshi Gila and was supported by Mr. Bhagwan La'ha of the place.

Several speakers at very great length spoke on the resolution about the recent assessment which was in some cases increased to about 100 per cent.

About half the number of the resolutions were put from the chair as the Parishad was to terminate to-day. An Executive Committee consisting of about 50 representatives from various Mahals was appointed with Mr. Venishankar Bhatt as secretary with Mr. Dolabhai Vakil, Mr. Balwantrao Mehta and Mr. Virendraprasad Desai.

An invitation for the next session by the Kundli Mahajan was given by Mr. Bhawandas Sheth which was accepted with very great applause.

The Reception Committee gave a garden party to all the delegates and volunteers etc. The session then terminated amidst great joy and satisfaction for which the local secretary Mr. Himatlal C. Gandhi deserves all thanks.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

Bombay Nov. 7.
Our Silver market this week has fluctuated within narrow limits and the prices remain almost the same as the last week's closing. Early the market slightly declined on a selling by an American bank combined with long liquidation in consequence of the issuing of delivery orders. But the sales were absorbed by Commission Houses, Bazar operators and general buying, and the prices improved and advanced further on better foreign devices. At the close the prices somewhat eased on realising. The daily off-take is improving and the stock on hand which was large is now getting smaller. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 60-8 for the first settlement in the 3rd instant and the lowest Rs. 60-1 on the 1st instant; the range for the week being Rs. 0-7. T.T. Shanghai on London is the same as the last week; the highest price was 2-7 3/4 on the 3rd instant and the lowest 2-7 5/8 on the 2nd instant.

The London price is 0 1/16 higher. The market was steady with India and China being buyers while continent was a moderate seller. America has operated on both ways. The New York price is 58 cents i.e. 0 1/8 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 58 1/8 cents on the 31st ultimo and the lowest 57 5/8 on the 1st instant.

The prices for Gold have remained unchanged. Yesterday's Closing rates were Rs. 21-5-9 for ready, Rs. 21-5-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-5-6 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at 4-4-11 1/2.

We reiterate our previously expressed opinion of making purchases in all easy markets.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.	
Wheat	1,614 Cwts.
Linsced	2,750 ..
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	543 ..
Gingellyseeds	2,015 ..
Poppyseed	30 ..
Groundnuts	17,954 ..
Castorseed	3,917 ..
Rice	5,893 ..
Myrabollams	1,380 ..
Cottonseed	20,073 ..
Mowraseed	58 ..
Gram	2,284 ..
Jowar	6,080 ..
Maize	243 ..
Barley	408 ..
Bajree	854 ..
Coal	354 Tons.



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BOMBAY CITY
AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 5-10 p. m.
Public lecture by Dr. Annie Besant on "The All-Parties Conference and Its Future", Blava-sky Lodge, Theosophical Society's Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, presiding, 6-15 P.M. (S. T.)

FRIDAY November 9.

Poppy Day.
First L.L.B. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p. m.

SATURDAY, November 10.

The S.S. Moolan with the Homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 11.

Armistice Day.

"AT HOME" TO SGT. SRINIVAS
IYENGAR.

Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta will be "At Home" to Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, M.L.A. to-day at 5-45 p.m. in the Presidency Association Hall, Fort.

MR. E. K. VAIDYA'S CANDIDATURE
Mr. Rajaram Keshav Vaidya is seeking re-election to the Municipal Corporation as an independent candidate from "C" (Mahim) ward.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION
Under the auspices of the Association magic lantern lectures will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, on Tuberculosis, Malaria and Human Physiology in Murarji Sundarji Chawl, New Nagpada, and in cement Chawl near Byulla Police Station on 8th, 10th and 12th inst. at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

DR. M. B. VELKAR'S CANDIDATURE.

We understand that Dr. M. B. Velkar has decided to stand as a Congress candidate from C ward at the ensuing Municipal Elections. He had already signed the Congress pledge of the Congress Municipal Party and has submitted his nomination to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. In order to avoid misunderstanding amongst his voters we have been authorised to announce this.

CITY MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:
Small-pox attacks nil, deaths nil;
Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil; Plague attacks nil, deaths nil; Influenza attacks nil, deaths nil.
Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 73.
The total mortality this day last year was 73.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a tear-off Calendar from Messrs. Dayaram Damodar Mithaiwala, Bombay, Samvat 1985.
We have received a Wall-Calendar from the Pran Rakhsak, Anandhadas, Ahmedabad, for Samvat 1985.
We have received a copy of "Pratyaksh Panchang for Vikram year 1985" with planetary positions calculated by Mr. Harishar P. Bhat on both Sayan and Nirayan methods. Planetary effects are judged by Mr. Krishnarani V. Bhat of Bombay.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD ESSAY
COMPETITION.

A prize of Rs. 25 has been awarded by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood to Mr. P. D. Mehetkar an undergraduate reading at the Elphinstone College for submitting the best essay on "The Economic Development of India" for the Brotherhood Motivational Essay Competition. The essay was judged by a Committee consisting of Prof. P. A. Wadia, Dr. G. S. Gurnay and Mr. Pothen Joseph.

ALL-INDIA CRICKET TOURNAMENT
1928.

Under the Disgraced Patronage of His Excellency The Viceroy the All-India Cricket Tournament will be played on the Roshanara Club Cricket Ground, Delhi, from 8th to 19th inst. The draw is as under:-

A. 8-9 Nov. Delhi Vs Hamidia Cricket Club, Bhopal. B. 10-11 Nov. Aligarh Amateurs Vs Rajputana. C. 12-13 Nov. Sporting Union, Calcutta, Vs. Winner of "A".

D. 14-15 Nov. Southern Punjab Cricket Association. Vs Winner of "B". E. 17, 18-19 Nov. The Final.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Monday the 12th inst. will be a Post Office holiday on account of Diwali. All the Department's of the Bombay General Post Office, the Ballard Pier, and the Thackersey House will observe on that day, the same working hours as on Sundays. The telegraph branches of the undermentioned combined offices will, however, remain open and work as usual.
1. Colaba. 2. Fort St. booking office. 3. Masjid. 4. Mazgaon. 5. Byulla. 6. Girgaon. 7. M. Hill. 8. Tardoo. 9. Parel. 10. Dadar. 11. Dharavi. 12. Bandra.

PIECEGOODS TRADE IN NEAR
EAST.KEEN COMPETITION FROM
JAPAN AND ITALY.DIFFICULTIES OF INDIAN MANU-
FACTURERS.

Reassembling at the Secretariat on Wednesday, the Bombay Mill Strike Enquiry Committee examined Mr. E. J. Wintony of Messrs. Ferguson and Co., Accountants and Auditors for the Mill-owners' Association. The statement of accounts for the year 1926, covering 77 mills which are represented in the Association, showed a total loss of Rs. 1,99,40,908 for the year, including depreciation charges amounting to Rs. 1,81,79,333. Net loss before charging depreciation was Rs. 13,61,575. The rate of depreciation was 2-1/2 per cent. on buildings and 5 per cent. on machinery, electric installation, etc. The balance-sheet for the year 1927 showed a total loss of Rs. 7,36,309 for the year, i.e. Rs. 1,88,04,599 less than in the previous year. In fact, before charging depreciation, there was a net profit of Rs. 1,68,69,129 during the year. A note appended to the balance-sheet showed that in addition to the above, Managing Agents gave up their commission during the year to the extent of Rs. 9,04,810. Examined orally the witness said that depreciation had to be regarded as a charge on the profit. It must be taken into account while preparing consolidated balance-sheet. It was none of their business, he added, to keep themselves in touch with the prices of cotton prevailing in the market. If the prices quoted in the balance-sheet were found unusual, then only they would draw the attention of the Association to those prices and make their remarks.

Replying to Mr. N. M. Joshi, the witness admitted that he had not enquired into the question whether some of the mills invested their funds at a lower rate of interest while they borrowed money at a much higher rate of interest.

DYEING, BLEACHING AND PRINT-
ING WORKS.

Mr. A. Geddes of Messrs. James Finlay and Co., who was the next witness examined by the Committee, drew attention to a recommendation of the Tariff Board that dyeing, bleaching and printing works for all the textile mills in Bombay should be combined in a single concern which should be started somewhere near Bombay. The Government of India had referred the matter to the Bombay Government which again had referred it to the Mill-owners' Association for their opinion. The witness said his own firm had drawn up a scheme of these combined works. The Association had entrusted the question to a special sub-committee. This sub-committee was asked by the Government of Bombay to see in what way the scheme was going to benefit the Bombay mill industry. It could be seen from this, the witness added, that the mill-owners in Bombay had not shied over the recommendation of the Tariff Board.

TRADE DELEGATION TO NEAR
EAST.

After lunch interval, the Committee examined Mr. Rurshottam J. Dhutia of Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Co., who had acted as technical and commercial adviser to the Indian Trade Delegation in their tour to the Near Eastern countries. The witness said one of the recommendations of the Tariff Board was that the Bombay mill-owners should explore foreign markets for their goods. It was in pursuance of that recommendation that the mill-owners got the Government to send the delegation to the Near East. The delegation visited no less than 14 countries and collected 537 samples of piece-goods which were in demand in those countries. The report of the delegation had been submitted to Government and would be soon published.

Answering questions of Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, the witness stated that the prices quoted in Near Eastern markets by Indian manufacturers were on an average 15 to 25 per cent. higher than those quoted by other countries. One reason for higher quotation was that import duty in those countries was charged on weight and Indian goods being heavier had to pay higher duty. Before and during the war, Indian piece-goods had a good market in the Near Eastern countries, but after the war the Indian trade was practically lost owing to a number of disadvantages under which Indian manufacturers had to labour. Other countries, chiefly Japan and Italy, had captured the markets after the war on account of certain facilities including lower rates of freight.

The Committee then rose for the day. It meets on to-day at 11-15 a.m.

13. Cadell Rd. 14. Mahim. 15. Umar khadi.

The remaining combined offices will be entirely closed on that day.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S. S. "Shanku Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M. on Friday the 9th inst.

CUPID ACTION AT BANDRA

MAYOR NO MORE IN "SINGLE-
BLESSEDNESS"

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANDRA, NOV. 6.
Over a thousand guests gathered the occasion of "the happy day" of the youngest president of the bandra municipality. It is the first time in the history of bandra that a bachelor ruled over the destinies of the board, and snatched himself to be a victim to Cupid's arrow before his triumph terminated. Probably Mr. Rodrigues only now realises that single handed and in single blessedness he was not keeping to the traditions of his predecessors. So on Sunday morning Mr. Rodrigues tied the matrimonial knot, and thus snared the mayoral honours with Miss Bridget Fernandes, M.A.

Among the distinguished guests present yesterday evening, one could discern Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Bell, Commissioner, Bombay Development Department, Mrs. and Mr. S. M. Bhargava, Collector, B. S. D., Mr. Pandya, Sub-Judge, Andheri, very Rev. Fr. D. D'Sa, Fr. J. J. Dias, Mendonca and several priests, Messrs. Frank Oliveira, M.L.C., Daphtary, Miral Desai, and Miss Margie Gonsalves.

The lively strains of the wedding march announced the arrival of the bridal pair who received an ovation. The ordeal of hand-shaking and good wishes over, Mr. R. D. Bell rose to raise the toast of the newly-married couple. In a happy and delightfully humorous strain, he congratulated the work of the bridegroom and declared that it was a surprise to him that such an eligible bachelor could have so long remained in single blessedness.

The reply of the bridegroom was couched in no less pleasing language.

After refreshments were served, the guests departed.

NEW BORN CHILD FOUND
DEAD.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

The Bombay City Police have arrested Subhadrabai (30) and Rama Babu on the charge of alleged murder of a new-born child. Subhadrabai, it appears, lived with Rama who is a married man in a chawl at Chinchpokli. She gave birth to a child on Wednesday afternoon in a latrine and afterwards the child was reported to have been dead. The neighbours having suspected foul play reported the matter to the police, who arrested Rama Babu, while he was going to bury the child. Subhadrabai after arrest was removed to the Cama Hospital. The Police Surgeon, who examined the dead body of the child, was of opinion that death was due to strangulation.

"BOMBAY SAMACHAR" DIVALI
NUMBER.

A very striking illustration from an incident in Hindu mythology, introduces the reader to this year's "Divali Annual" of the "Bombay Samachar", the oldest vernacular daily in this city. There is a rich harvest of artistic, archaeological and historical information to be gathered in the volume and it is excellently illustrated. "Vandevi" by Purnabhai Dutt is illustrative of the delivery of line poetry to modern Bengali painters. In the photographic section Mr. and Mrs. Tarapore's study of a young lady entitled "Re-Union Her Burning Desire" should easily hold the first place. The contributions in English by Sir Hari Singh Gour, Anil Barai Roy, Miss Mary McSwiney deserve particular mention. The Gujarati section contains as usual contributions of a rich variety of subjects. The volume should prove an attractive Diwali gift.

CITY'S WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT

The total mortality 559 was 34 more than in the preceding week, the death-rate registered was 32.4. These figures compare favourably with those for the 44th week of 1927 when the mortality was 581 and death-rate 23.2 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-1927 when the average mortality was 645 and death-rate 26.6.

Out of the total deaths, 172 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death during the week.

Small-pox caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths. Plague caused 3 attacks (including 2 imported) and 1 death.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 590 and compares favourably with that for the 44th week of 1927 when the figure was 432 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927), viz., 435.

INSOLVENT'S DISCHARGE SUSPENDED

Before Mr. Justice Davar at the Insolvency Session of the High Court Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Mr. I. K. Thakore, Solicitor, applied for discharge on behalf of one Karim Jinnah Khoja.

Mr. Jinnah stated that the insolvent began business on a small scale and earned from 8 to 10 lakhs during the war. He, however, lost heavily after 1919. His liabilities were 4 lakhs.

Mr. Justice Davar observed that like many foolish debtors he was not satisfied with what he had got.

His Lordship suspended the discharge for two years.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS OF
DUMPING.ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN
CHEMICAL TRUSTS.D. M. C. COMPANY'S REPRESENT-
ATIVES' EVIDENCE.

The Tariff Board examined orally on Tuesday Mr. Ramsingh Dongsingh and Mr. L. Gupta of the Dharamsey Morarji Chemical Works Limited in regard to the competition in chemicals and the activities of the foreign trusts.

Sir Padamji Ginnwalla, the President, at the outset informed the witnesses that he would like to have a little more detailed information as regards the two foreign trusts, namely, the I. G. F. in Germany and the Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, in England. The President asked whether they could refer the Board to any published documents on the subject.

Mr. Ramsingh: The information we gave yesterday was taken from the Chemical Age Journal published in England.

President: We want to know how the trusts are organised and how they operate. What is their share capital and what reserves they have. Is there competition between these two trusts?

Witness: They are coming to an understanding.

Dr. John Matthai: Is there any understanding between you and Messrs. Brunner Mond and Company with regard to any of your products?

Witness: None at all. We are not carrying on any negotiation with them.

COMPLAINT OF DUMPING.

President: As regards dumping, first of all you say that it cannot be proved whether the trusts are selling their products below cost prices. I mean it is very difficult to say in a business which has so many different branches whether a particular commodity is sold below cost or not. It is a single commodity we can get an approximate idea now. But if you are able to establish that chemicals are exported to India at a lower rate than they are sold in the country of origin, that may be of some assistance.

Witness: We have mentioned in our representation that these foreign trusts are selling their products below cost price and have furnished figures to prove that.

Dr. John Matthai: As far as these trusts are concerned, it may be said that since the formation of the trusts, the tendency has been to stiffen the prices. Since about 1921 on account of over-production as a result of the war plants being turned over to peace production, you had over-production and therefore prices came tumbling down. But since the formation of the trusts in 1925-26, in the case of a considerable number of products, the result has been a slight stiffening in the prices.

Witness: They are in a position to control the prices.

Dr. Matthai: By some kind of arrangement they would prevent this tendency of a fall in prices.

Witness: They would standardise the prices.

President: The idea of a trust is to control the prices, the output and also to extend its markets. You have got to show that the trusts are operating to your prejudice in order to destroy you. But if they are operating in commodities in which you are at present not interested, you cannot say they are acting to your prejudice. I am just asking you for further information on the subject.

Dr. Matthai: In this connection I want to draw your attention again to the statement made by the Eastern Chemical Company. They make a statement quite definitely that as far as heavy chemicals are concerned, it is only in respect of copper as that there has been competition from the I. C. I. The I. C. I. apparently deals in the India market in sodium carbonate and ammonium sulphate with which you are not concerned. Therefore it comes to this that as far as the main competition to which you are exposed is concerned, it comes really from the German Trust in copper as, although there is competition from England.

MR. GUPTA'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Gupta replied that they were interested in alum and zinc chloride which were produced in considerable quantities by the I. C. I.

The President at this stage informed the witnesses that the Board would like to hear them further on the subject of a subsequent date and he hoped they would come prepared.

TARIFF BOARD WANTS MORE
INFORMATION.

The Board then examined the representatives of Messrs. Dharamsey Morarji Chemical Works and the Eastern Chemical Company, jointly on general questions such as depreciation, inter-

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1928.



The "Statesman" of Calcutta is very much intrigued with the decision of the Congress Working Committee at its Delhi Session in regard to the Nehru Report.

That body has decided to go on with the demand for India's independence, but accepts the Nehru Report as a step in political advance.

Nothing very exciting or annoying, I should say about this. The South African Uitlanders accepted the Dominion Status, the British Government was obliged to concede to them, but a number of them claim that the best thing for South Africa will be to become absolutely independent.

There are endless discussions about this in the South African Press and occasionally in the Union Parliament, General Smuts being always to the fore in keeping the 'status quo'. Nobody objects.

But South Africa is not India. Here there are quite a lot of self-imposed trustees in the country who would like India not to have even the minutest particle of self-government.

So the "Statesman" is annoyed. It declares "that the world should now hear little more of the Nehru Report." It remarks: "The Working Committee is like the elephant, which having accidentally trodden on the mother-bird, decided

est on working capital and lastly their claims for protection.

Sir Padamji informed the representatives that the Board never recommended prohibition of imports at all. The Board was not concerned with that. What they were concerned with was if they were satisfied that the industry had made out a case for protection, they would then go on to consider what form the protection should be. There were two or three points to consider in that behalf. First, as regards the measure of protection, they did not propose to make any departure from their usual method, unless course the witnesses showed some very unusual grounds. In determining the measure of protection, the Board took the difference between the fair selling prices and the import prices. The protection could not take the form of a high duty necessarily. As he explained to them yesterday, the first factor to be reckoned with was the question of freight. On that point, the Board should require more information than the witnesses had, so far given them. Secondly, there was the question of bounty. That required very careful consideration, but the Board must be satisfied that if protection was given, the industry would develop.

The representatives replied that they would think over the subject and submit their views to the Board later.

The President: The whole thing is, we must get an idea of the burden the bounty would throw upon the general taxpayer. That is to say, you must give us an idea of the quantity of Sulphuric Acid produced in this country so that the amount of bounty can be fixed.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

ALL-INDIA INDEPENDENCE
LEAGUE.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION.

The following Draft Constitution and rules of all India Independence League have been agreed upon:-

1. The name of the League shall be Independence League for India.
2. The object of the League shall be the achievement of the complete independence for India and reconstruction of India society on a basis of social and economic equality.

3. Every person (1) who has attained the age of 18 and (2) who believes in the object of the League, (3) who is opposed to "Communism" of every kind and (4) who accepts the constitution and rules of the League and agrees to abide by the discipline of the League and (5) who is prepared to work for the League to the best of his/her ability may become a member of the League.

Provided that it shall be open to the

to play the parent to the brood and promptly sat upon it."

The trouble is that the elephantine minds of British Die-Hards refuse to believe that the demand for independence, with Dominion Status as the first step, has come to stay in India. They would like the Nehru Report to be at the bottom of the sea, but that can't be done.

Even Sir John Simon quotes it, refers to it and assures witnesses that he "goes to it often." The "Statesman", however, would like the Simon Commission "to waste no valuable time on the Nehru Report."

Why? Because, it declares "it has been crushed out of existence." Don't you know, an elephant of its picturesque imagination did this convenient job.

Poincare, says a Press headline, is to form a new Cabinet. That's a trick he has, along with his chum, Briand. They always bob up when you think they are down.

Next time you go and see an exhibition of motor cars and cycles, just make a remark that you have never ridden in a car or a "motor-bike." Who knows the firm at whose handwork you are looking will present you with a sample.

But you must possess the necessary qualification. You must be "Jix". The British Home Secretary looked at a "popular light-weight model" at Olympia and said he had never ridden a motor-cycle.

He goes home and here is a pretty little light-weight model waiting for him, just a souvenir of his visit. Lucky fellow, Jix. Possibly he will career round the country in his model warning all the Britons of the danger from Moscow.

Music "Fan": "Can your wife perform on any instrument?"
Friend: "Mine! Oh yes, she plays a lot on the ear-drum."

League not to enroll at its discretion any person.

Note: Communism means advocacy of political or economic rights based on membership of religion, sect or caste.

4. Every member of the League shall also be a member of the Indian National Congress.

TAX ON MEMBER'S INCOME.

5. Every member of the League shall pay subscription of Rs. one per annum which shall be sent in its entirety to the Central Treasurer of the League. Out of one rupee eight annas to the Headquarters and eight annas to the Province. There shall be a tax on the income of members at the following rates: 50 to Rs. 100 should pay one per cent. Hundred upwards two per cent up to a maximum ten per cent per annum. Out of the taxation 50 per cent to go to local branch.

6. No member of the League shall advance any claim on behalf of himself or group for political or economic right based on membership of religion, sect or caste.

7. No member of the organisation which has for its object the attainment of political or economic rights based on membership of religion, sect or caste can be a member or associate of the League.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1928.

COMMUNALISTS AT WORK

It is gratifying to learn that following on the Sind Khilafat Conference, the Punjab Provincial Khilafat Committee and the Behar Provincial Muslim League have generally adopted the Nehru Report and have suggested a few improvements in details for the consideration of the enlarged Nehru Committee and later of the National Convention. So far as the communal problem is concerned, the Sind Conference and the two Committees mentioned above wholly accept the principles of joint electorates and temporary reservation of seats for the Muslim minority. These decisions and the resolutions in support of the Nehru Report adopted by a number of public meetings of Muslims in the Punjab and other parts of the country show unmistakably the trend of public opinion among Muslims. It is natural that some Simonite Muslims and others who have thriven on communal electorates should conspire to stem this tide of Muslim opinion in favour of the Nehru Report. They have for that purpose staged the so-called 'All-Parties' U. P. Provincial Muslim Conference and will shortly stage another All-India Conference. These communalists, realising that their influence is waning, have begun making frantic efforts to revive communal passions so as to find some sort of support for their unreasonable demands. The demands made by the U. P. Conference are far beyond those advanced either by the Muslim League or the Central Khilafat Committee. Apart from the resolutions of the Conference, the tone of some of the speeches on the resolutions was most deplorable, showing as it did an unworthy and unmanly distrust of the Hindus. In choosing this strain the speakers probably followed the evil example of the President of the Conference, Maulana Shaukat Ali. It is good to know that at least one member of the Conference openly protested against the President's speech.

It is impossible to understand the present mentality of Maulana Shaukat Ali or to reconcile his recent communal ties with his unquestionable national services in the days of Non-Co-operation.

(A Beautifully printed and sumptuously produced Gift Book.)

WOMEN OF INDIA

A Gallery of beautiful and living portraits of Indian women of all castes and creeds, by Otto Rothfeld, I. C. S. (Retired), F.R.G.S., with 48 full-page illustrations in colours by Rao Bahadur M. V. Dhurandar, Headmaster, Sir J. J. Schools of Art, Bombay. Second Edition. (Just out) Rs. 11.

Mr. Rothfeld is well-known as an original writer of great charm and power, whose stories of Indian life achieved immediate success. In this book he gives a graphic and picturesque account of Indian women of all castes and creeds—their home life, their charm and power, their manners and customs, their daily work and amusements, their joys and hopes, their mental development, their status in society and the influence they exercise on Indian life in general. The illustrations are beautifully executed in colours from life representing all the principal types, and are printed on thick art paper.

"A book beautiful and one should say a book of beauty. It has novelty too as well as quality."—*The Graphic*.

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"A gift-book of arresting charm and conspicuous artistic merit. A valuable contribution to Indian literature."—*The Englishman*.

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TARAPOREVALA

Book Sellers and Publishers
to H. E. the Governor of Madras.
Bombay.

glorious time of it. The women's vote played a large if not a decisive part. This explains Mr. Hoover's flattering appeal to them. The Catholics had in Al Smith a notable Democratic leader well-known for his fearlessness and pronounced views on the question of greater administrative liberty to individual States but in his own State of New York the anti-Catholic feeling and the fact that the gigantic "Trust" interests were against him failed to win him a majority of votes. The election results show that there has been a successful Democratic invasion of States hitherto rigidly held by the Republicans but the latter made heavy inroads in Virginia, Florida and Texas which are considered typically Democratic in their politics. Al Smith put up a "game fight" and was the first to congratulate his rival. His failure will by no means damp the Democratic ardour. Hoover is expected to continue the safe and quiet policy of Calvin Coolidge but his administration is sure to come under a continuous and searching fire of criticism from the "reforming" spirit of the Democrats.

PANDIT NEHRU MUST PRESIDE.

We have read and re-read Pandit Motilal Nehru's lengthy statement and his reasons for his sudden resolve "forthwith to tender his resignation" as President of the Congress unless a majority of Provincial Congress Committees agree in his views reconciling his allegiance to the All-Parties Conference and his duties as President of the Congress. But we fail to understand the need either for the statement or the offer of resignation. The gist of the statement is that under the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee on the Nehru Report "the Congress continues its support of the All-Parties Conference to the extent the latter is prepared to go and reserves to itself the right to go further ahead" and that, therefore, it is perfectly consistent on his part to go with the Conference as far as it would go, with the right to go ahead along with other Congressmen. The position is most clearly described and will be readily accepted by both Congressmen and others who support the All-Parties Conference. Why then was it necessary for Panditji to offer to resign his Presidency of the Congress? However, since he has publicly made the offer it may not be possible for him to withdraw it. The best course in the circumstances is for all the Provincial Congress Committees or their Councils to reassure Panditji forthwith and insist on his Presidency. Both the Congress and the All-Parties Conference need his lead at this critical juncture. Unless all parties in India join the Congress, the All-Parties Conference will have to function, as has been suggested by Dr. Bhasani in her pre-statement, till it has reached the goal it has set for itself. And till that landmark in the Congress journey towards Independence is reached, all parties will have to march together. It is difficult indeed to name a more capable general for the united force than Pandit Motilal Nehru.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES

There was only one feature of the proceedings of the so-called United Provinces All-Parties Muslim Conference which would gladden the heart of every patriotic Indian. In the Subjects Committee of the Conference Maulana Azad Sobhani proposed that the Conference should declare itself in favour of complete independence. Several speakers objected to such a declaration which, in their opinion, would be opposed to the best interests of the Muslims. What followed was an unprecedented incident in the proceedings of a Muslim assemblage. A number of women in the purdah gallery sent a written statement to the President saying that if the men had not the courage to stand for complete independence the women would come out of the purdah and take their place in the struggle. The Associated Press report continues: "Much enthusiasm ensued and opposition vanished." This dramatic intervention is a sign of the times. It was hardly to be expected that the new spirit of freedom which animates the women of Turkey and Afghanistan would not penetrate the walls of the "Zenana" where India's Muslims imprison their women and with them the enthusiasm and energy which the country so badly needs for its emancipation. The Cawnpore incident shows how short-sighted are the Indian Muslims who, by adhering to the un-Islamic and pernicious system of purdah, are seeking to stem the tide of modernisation that is sweeping away the remnants of medievalism all the world over. Muslim women, however, must not be content with giving a threat of coming out of purdah. If they wish to serve their country truly, they must follow the example of Queen Suraiya and their sisters of Turkey and come out of the purdah.

HOOVER STEPS INTO WHITE HOUSE.

Mr. Herbert Hoover has stepped into the White House, a successor of "Sierra Cal" who broke his silence, however, at a judiciously chosen moment during the electoral campaign to cheer up his favourite. Elections in America are lively affairs, all of lurid patches like shooting down of political opponents, turbid oratory which makes a speciality of offensive personalities and a campaign of gross calumny of the leading lights on the two sides engaged in the political warfare. Nobody has dared to tell the Americans that they are unfit for self-government because they choose to conduct their parliamentary contests in this hectic manner but that is because America is free and is spared the imposition of Trustees to look after it. But betting on elections is a peculiar feature of American political contests and on the Hoover-Smith tourney the political "bookies" had a

A CRITIQUE ON THE LAND REVENUE BILL
GENESIS OF THE MEASURE.

(BY RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE, M.L.C.)

II

If there is any subject which has attracted more attention and excited more criticism in the past than many others, it is the subject of the land revenue system of this Presidency and the interest of the subject is just now revived owing to the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill which has been brought by the Bombay Government before the Legislative Council. We are aware that there are many opinions, prejudices and interests which are involved in any discussion of the problem of Land Revenue. We know that we may be open to the charge of repeating some arguments already advanced by others. But they are relevant to and bear on the subject matter of the Bill on which we feel very strongly and the criticisms embodied in these articles are made not in a carping spirit of fault-finding with a foreign Government but in the interest of the Government as well as the people and with a view that the criticism may prove helpful and thought-provoking in evolving an improved Bill out of the present one or drafting a comprehensive fresh legislation involving the overhauling, in the future, of the whole of the present system.

A LAND-MARK.

The Bill constitutes an important landmark in the history of Land Revenue and Survey Administration policy in this Presidency. The well-known declaration emphasizing the need for land revenue legislation of the Joint Select Committee of the two Houses of Parliament on the Government of India Bill, almost synchronized with the operations of Revision Settlements of land revenue assessments in several parts of this Presidency. The Bombay Government, however, without waiting for such legislation, proceeded to make the Revision Settlements on the old system and did not move in the direction of embodying after independent investigation, in the Law the main principles and policy in regard to land revenue assessments and their recovery as advised by that Committee. In the pre-Reformed Councils, soon after this declaration Dr. R. P. Paranjape, who was a non-official member of the Council, had moved a resolution on 6th August, 1920, recommending that the new Revenue Settlement of Eranol Taluka as proposed by the Settlement Officer should not be sanctioned by Government, and in his speech had referred to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and complained that the reformed Council were being unfairly treated, in that they would not be left free to discuss this question in the

newly constituted Councils with a non-official majority. Again in 1922, a resolution was moved in the first Reformed Council on 7th October 1922, which sought that all proposals for increasing land revenue assessment should be subject in future, to a discussion by the Legislative Council, whose recommendations should be the guiding factor in the revision of the assessments and in the debate that followed the Hon. the Revenue Member had said:—

"I do not think that there can be any difference of opinion as to the general principle underlying the Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendation that, under the Reforms, Hon. members should have a voice in every form of taxation, and as land revenue is one of them, they should have a voice in it. Now, I ask whether Hon. members have or have not such a voice. What I wish to point out is that Hon. members have definitely the kind of voice which should vest in such a deliberative assembly as this Council, and what is that voice? That voice is the passing of the Land Revenue Code. This Council can regulate the policy and lay it down definitely in an Act. That Act would be worked by the executive officers."

(Bombay Legislative Council Debates, Vol. VII, 1922, Page 678.)

REVENUE MEMBER'S DECLARATION

"My Hon. friend the mover stated what is happening in Madras. All that I can make out of that quotation is that a Committee has been appointed in order to suggest the lines which legislation should take for the purpose of laying down general principles of land revenue policy. Such legislation we have, and if any Hon. member thinks that it should be modified in any particular way, he has the remedy of either bringing a definite resolution for the purpose or introducing amending legislation."

(Bom. Legis. Council Debates, Vol. VII, 1922, Page 679.)

"Now, Sir, it would necessarily be urged that as the representatives of the people Hon. members should have some say in the matter of laying down the principles which guide the revision of settlement of land revenue in this Presidency. I accept that position, and I desire to point out that it is open to the members—such members as are so inclined—to devote the necessary time to the study of the question, thoroughly to investigate the matter from materials which are open to them and

to bring to the notice of Government any alterations or amendments which they think would conduce to improve the principles underlying the policy of revision of settlements."

(Bom. Legis. Council Debates, 1922, Vol. VII, Page 686.)

The resolution was ultimately withdrawn by the mover on the understanding that the matter was sufficiently ventilated and the Revenue Member had given an inkling of the attitude of Government towards the question.

DIFFICULTIES OF PRIVATE MEMBERS.

Now the difficulties in the way of a private member attempting a legislation of this kind, apart from the want of necessary machinery for drafting, &c., are such that it is impossible for him to succeed. As an instance in point, it may be mentioned that a Draft Bill in the matter of the registration and auditing of the accounts of public Charitable Trusts was submitted by me for the sanction of the Government of India in the beginning of the first Reformed Council and the correspondence that ensued upon it and which resulted in refusing such sanction, came to a close after the three years' period of that Council was over. Again I had submitted a similar Bill in the beginning of the present Council, but the correspondence about the granting of sanction, is still going on. Under these circumstances, after this debate at least, if not before, it was upto Government to investigate the problem in all its aspects and bearings including among others, the one bearing upon the staple industry of the country, viz., agriculture, by an independent agency competent to examine the existing principles and practice with a view to find out the defects in them and suggest a sound policy, especially when it was to be embodied in a law and permanently placed on the Statute Book with the vote of the representatives of the people in the Reformed Councils. The present system with a few variations is based upon the recommendations contained in the Joint Report of Mr. Goldsmid and Lieut. Wingate with whom was, later on, associated Captain Davidson, who were asked to "take into consideration the best means for bringing the somewhat diversified operations of the several revenue surveys of this Presidency into conformity, as far as practicable, and also for ensuring the results of the surveys being turned to the best account and maintained in their original form."

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Their Intentions.

How do the Baldwin Government propose to fill in the time until May next when they have to go and seek the verdict of the country on their record? The King's speech gives an indication of their intentions. The Parliamentary session which His Majesty inaugurated with a reference to the achievements of the Baldwin Government in the direction of peace will be busy with the politics of the Parish rather than with questions of high imperial policy. Rating reform and growing outdoles to Scottish agriculturists, a move to silence the growing discontent amongst rural voters against the Tories, will occupy a considerable time of the legislators at Westminster. There is no reference in the King's speech to Indian political reform nor is there any unambiguous reference to the British Government's participation in the cause of international peace. A bald allusion made to the Government's "continuing accord" full support to the League of Nations and satisfaction is expressed at the signature of the Treaty of Reconciliation of War at Paris." A discreet silence is observed regarding the Baldwin Government have landed themselves into by this absurd and ominous attempt to keep up the war spirit while nouncing war at Paris.

Dishbandhu on Dominion Status.

The views of the late Dishbandhu on the question of Dominion Status are quoted by the "New India" with a found of great interest in the present controversy on the subject. In his Presidential Address at the Bengal Provincial Conference in 1925, he said: "No nation can live in isolation. Dominion Status, while it affords complete protection to each constituent composing the great Commonwealth of Na-

tions called the British Empire, secures to each the right to realise itself, develop itself and fulfil itself... Therefore it expresses all the elements of Swaraj. To me the idea is specially attractive because of its deep spiritual significance. I believe in World peace in the ultimate federation of the world... The great Commonwealth of Nations called the British Empire—a federation of diverse races, each with its distinct life, distinct civilisation, its distinct mental outlook—if properly led, is bound to make a lasting contribution to the great problem that awaits statesmen, the problem of knitting the world into the greatest federation of the human race... Independence to my mind is a narrower ideal than Swaraj."

Bombay Seamen's Grievances.

The problem of unemployment among seamen in Bombay has been very acute for a few years past. The Social Service League recently undertook an enquiry into the matter and entrusted the work of investigation to Mr. P. G. Kanekar, one of the workers of the League. Mr. Kanekar's report reveals a serious state of things. He reports that "unemployment is so wide spread and severe among the seamen that it constitutes a great menace to peace and order in this City." It seems that even those who are forced to pay bribes to various parties to an unconscionable degree to secure their jobs. Mr. Kanekar severely condemns the present system of recruitment through brokers and their runners called "gauts" or "gangs", a system which in a variety of ways puts a premium on corruption. He proposes the total abolition of the system and the institution instead of an Employment Bureau as recommended by

the recent Clow Committee. He also suggests the appointment of Advisory Committees of representatives of ship-owners and seamen, as contemplated by the Geneva Convention. Mr. Kanekar's report, being the result of an elaborate enquiry, deserves serious consideration at the hands of the authorities concerned and in particular of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Down With Caste.

The Anti-Caste Association of Lahore, known as Jat-Pat Torak Mandal, is understood to have passed at a recent Conference a resolution urging Government not to register in the coming Census the caste of any person unless he or she specially wants it to be registered. The suggestion, duly qualified as it is, is sound and has been made by many others before as one of the means of combating communalism. We are sure, however, that Government would not accept the suggestion. The Conference knows his and has, therefore, passed another resolution appealing to Hindus to refuse the registration of caste in the returns of the coming Census. Those at least who do not countenance caste and cannot honestly claim to belong to any caste should respond to this appeal and persuade others to do so. Social reform institutions will do well to take up the idea not only with reference to the Census but also to the frivolous entries about caste and sub-caste in schools, offices and many other institutions. Caste may yet survive some more years in private life. But it ought not to be allowed a place in public life.

ATTACK ON LALAJI AND PUNJAB GOVT.

**Official Press Communique Denies
Lathi Charge by Police
EXECUTIVE INQUIRY ORDERED**

**Govt. Accuse Crowd of Hitting
Police with Brickbats**

LAHORE, Nov. 7. The following press communique has been issued:—

"In connection with the incident which occurred near the railway station on the 30th October, and the events which led to the incident, the Punjab Government desires to publish for the information of the public the facts, so far as they are known to it.

With the approval of the Punjab Government, the District Magistrate, Lahore, issued on the 29th October, 1928, the following order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code: "Whereas it appears to be necessary in the interests of good order, to regulate the holding of processions within the limits of Lahore Municipality on October 30th, 1928, I hereby direct that the public or any member of the public shall abstain from organising or joining any procession which has not been permitted by the Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, within the limits of the Municipality on that day.

"Whereas it is further necessary in the interests of good order to control the assembly of crowds in the vicinity of the railway station Lahore Junction, on the Empress and Eerton Roads, and roads adjacent thereto, I direct the public that they shall not assemble within the precincts of the railway station or on the roads abovementioned except at such places as the Senior Superintendent of Police may permit."

NO BAN ON PROCESSIONS.
Wide publicity was given to this order on the afternoon of October 29th. It was promulgated by beat of drum in Lahore City, and was posted various places in the city. It will be observed that the order contained no prohibition of public meetings, and in regard to processions, it provided for their regulation under the permission of the Senior Superintendent of Police. It further provided that the public should not assemble within the precincts of the railway station or on certain roads, except as such places as the Senior Superintendent of Police might permit.

On the morning of the 30th October, orders were issued by the Police authorities, detailing the limits within which processions would be allowed. These orders were supplementary to and not in modification of the order of the District Magistrate under Section 144.

"INTEMPERATE SPEECHES."
On the evening of the 29th October, a meeting was held outside Mochi Gate when intemperate speeches were made urging defiance of the order issued by the District Magistrate under Section 144. An announcement was made at the meeting that the Congress Committee had decided to ignore the District Magistrate's orders, and this was reported in the issue of the "Tribune," dated the 31st October, and in other local papers. It was also reported in the "Tribune" of the same date that at a meeting of the Punjab A.P. Committee which was held on the evening of the 29th October, and at which four members of the Punjab Legislative Council were present, it had unanimously decided that in spite of the Magistrate's order the programme should be observed without any change.

DO YOUR WORST.
On the morning of 30th October, at about 12-30 p.m. a further meeting was held outside Mochi Gate under the chairmanship of a member of the Punjab Legislative Council. At that meeting the decision to defy the order under Section 144 was confirmed. Accounts of the meeting as published in the press state that a member of the Legislative Assembly declared that it was impossible not to pick up the gauntlet thrown down by the Government, that the same or another member of the Legislative Assembly challenged the bureaucracy to do its worst, and stated that he was there to be arrested, and that a member of the Punjab Legislative Council stated that the genuine leaders of the country were there to lay down their lives for the honour of India. It is further reported that the speakers urged the audience to observe non-violence.

The Punjab Government have seen statements in the press that the leaders subsequently changed their intention, as expressed at meetings on the 29th and the morning of the 30th, to defy

the order under Section 144, but if it is correct that they did so change their minds, they did not, so far as has been ascertained, communicate the change of plans to any responsible official.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the procession proceeded in the direction of the railway station, and was headed by leaders who had taken prominent part at the meetings. The procession passed without interference along the route which had been permitted by the police authorities.

POLICE CORDON ROUND STATION.
In order to prevent members of the public, whether demonstrators or sightseers, from proceeding beyond the limits which had been fixed by the authorities, cordons of police had been posted in the vicinity of the railway station. The orders of the local authorities, passed with the approval of the Punjab Government, were that the public were not to be allowed to pass through the line held by the police. The cordons were supported at some points by barricades. When the crowd reached the barricade it stopped under the orders of the police and the different accounts so far seen by the Government agree, firstly, that there was at first no attempt on the part of the members of the procession to rush the barriers, and secondly, that there was no aggressive action by the police.

DIVERSE VERSIONS.
It is in regard to subsequent events that accounts differ. The account of those who allege that the Police behaved improperly, so far as it is known to the Government, is that sometime after the procession had reached the barricade, a few members of the police, headed by a European officer, who is alleged to be the Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, delivered an unprovoked and gratuitous assault on certain leaders of the procession, and that in the scuffle that subsequently ensued, other prominent members of the procession were assaulted and injured, that when this assault was delivered, the crowd was several feet behind the barrier, that there was no danger that the police cordon would be pushed back, that the crowd was perfectly orderly, that no previous warning or order was given by the Police, and that at no time did any members of the crowd throw missiles. The time when this incident occurred is variously stated but in one account it is alleged that the police remained silent spectators until about 2-45 p.m., but that after the departure of the Simon Commission from the station, they changed their tactics.

DEPT. INQUIRY.
The Punjab Government, on receiving information of the occurrence, directed that a departmental enquiry should be made in regard to it. The account of the events, according to statements recorded in this enquiry, is to the following effect:

The incident took place at about 2-20 p.m., before the arrival of the Commission. An European sergeant of the Police was attempting to close a gate with wire when he was jostled by the crowd either deliberately or by pressure from behind, and was knocked down. The crowd pressed forward on to the line of police holding the gate, and the line of police was pushed back. Reserves of the Police were brought up from behind and the front ranks of the crowd were warned that they did not go back, they would be pushed back by force.

"BRICKBATS AGAIN."
About the same time several brickbats were thrown by the members of the crowd. An European Deputy Superintendent of Police was struck on the helmet and an Indian Inspector was also hit.

CROWD PUSHED BACK.
The crowd refused to get back, and some members of it offered themselves for arrest. The Police, led by their officers, then pushed back the crowd, partly with their hands and partly by pushing horizontally with their lathis. It is possible that a few lathi blows were given, but there was no general use of lathis in this way. The general method of applying force was by pushing the crowd back. There was no charge of the Police, there was no

HOOVER WINS AT LAST

Results of American Presidential Election

**AL SMITH CONGRATULATES
HIS VICTORIOUS RIVAL**

LONDON, Nov. 7. New York.—Mr. Alsmith has telegraphed to Mr. Hoover: "Congratulate you heartily on your victory and extend good wishes for your health and happiness and the success of your administration."

New York, 11 p.m.—Mr. Hoover's victory became a certainty when Mr. Alsmith failed to carry his home State of New York.

The leading Democrat newspaper, "World," concedes the victory of the Republicans.

Mr. Charles Hills, member of the Republican National Committee, has telegraphed to Mr. Hoover, congratulating him on his election.—Reuter.

HOOVER GOING STRONG

LONDON, Nov. 7. New York.—Mr. Hoover is piling up



Mr. Hoover, the President-elect of U.S.A.

PRINCES AND ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE.

**QUESTION OF EXCHANGING
VIEWS.**

**REUTER'S INTERVIEW WITH
MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.**

LONDON, Nov. 7. With reference to the suggestions made by the All-Parties' Conference that its representatives may be authorised to meet the representatives of the Princes with a view to clearing up the misunderstandings and exchanging views, Reuter is officially informed that members of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes at present in London, namely the Maharajas of Kashmir and Patiala, the Maharao of Cutch and the Jansahab of Navanagar "while realising their inability at this juncture to commit their colleagues, believe that the suggestion is one that might when the time is ripe be profitably explored so that views can be exchanged and misunderstandings removed".—Reuter.

**JAMSAHEB'S APPEAL TO BRITISH
PEOPLE.**

LONDON, Nov. 7. Speaking on "Playing the Game" at a luncheon given by the National Liberal Club, the Jamsahab of Navanagar appealed for sympathetic interest in the pleas of the Princes before the Butler Commission. He said the Princes wanted justice. They were neither reactionaries nor obstructionists. He hoped that the British people would stand by them and play the game. The Princes did not want India to be split up like Ireland.—Reuter.

INDIAN PRINCES AND "SOURASHTRA"

REVELATIONS EXPLODED.

(From A Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 7. I am informed that the "Sourashtra's" so-called revelations about the Counsel's opinion regarding the Princes' case is an old story. The same was given in May, 1927, before the Counsel had an opportunity of scrutinising the case in detail.

The preliminary finding is completely superseded by the mature opinion given in July last and published recently in India and in England.

Regarding the news of the possible meeting of the Indian Princes and the All-Parties' Conference about the future governance of India, I am getting an announcement from the Standing Committee to-morrow. I feel a favourable statement being issued.

most significant majorities in Virginia, Florida and Texas which are normally Democratic, and is also increasingly leading in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York State, to which the Democrats had looked for their salvation. On the other hand, traditional Republican States are nowhere indicating a change in their allegiance.—Reuter.

MR. HOOVER'S THUMPING VICTORY

NEW YORK, Nov. 7. At quarter to seven this morning according to latest indications Mr. Hoover's electoral vote will exceed 407. The only States apparently remaining with Mr. Smith are Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and South Carolina, totaling 64 votes. The Democrats have lost at least two seats in the Senate and 10 in the House of Representatives.—Reuter.



Mr. Alsmith, the defeated Candidate, was the first to congratulate his victorious rival.

JUTE MILL TO WORK MORE HOURS.

**INDIAN JUTE MILLS ASSO-
CIATIONS' DECISION.**

EFFECT ON THE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7. At a meeting of the Indian Jute Mills Association, Calcutta, held yesterday the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"This meeting agrees to work 60 hours a week from July 1, 1929, subject to confirmation by the Inchcape group and by Birmynre Brothers as early as possible." Mr. J. Sime presided and all Calcutta mills were present at the meeting. The decision of the Association was awaited with considerable interest by the bazar. A large number of people collected outside the office of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the scene resembled that witnessed annually at Writers' Buildings in Dalhousie Square on the occasion of the publication of the Jute forecast.

The new arrangement did not come as a surprise to the Calcutta market. For some time past, reports were current that frequent meetings between the heads of the local firms were being held in London to consider this question, that a decision had been reached among them and that increase to 60 hours was as good as a settled fact. The only uncertainty, however, was in regard to the date, when the new arrangement should be brought into force. There was, it is said, a sharp difference of opinion among the mills. Some of them wished the modified arrangements to take effect from February, 1929, while others were for July, 1929. At the meeting yesterday, there was practically complete unanimity of opinion as regards the question of increasing the hours from 54 to 60, and the only controversy was in regard to the time when the rule should come into effect. While the majority was in favour of July 1, 1929, several others including the Inchcape Group stood out for February, 1929. After some discussion, the above decision was reached.

The immediate effect of the news of the mills having agreed to work 60 hours from July 1 next year was the strengthening of prices in Hessian and Jute shares. The Hessian futures which, in the morning, touched Rs. 14-3 jumped up to Rs. 15-4 and Hessian shares which had gone to Rs. 54-4 improved to Rs. 56-12. Towards the close, however, there was somewhat weaker tendency in view of the great anxiety felt by a number of Hessian dealers who, according to custom in Calcutta, had contracted to buy for future deliveries. The notice of eight months that the trade will now get is welcomed as a statesmanlike gesture of sympathy with the predicament of important section of trade.—A. P.

OH FOR THE GOOD OLD DAYS!

**Knight of Tiwana's Regret at
Passing Away of Feudalism**

EVIDENCE BEFORE SIMON

**Recommends Nomination of
"Friends of Administration"**

LAHORE, Nov. 6. It is understood that the members of the Simon Conference will enjoy rest on Wednesday in accordance with their practice. But Thursday and Friday would be devoted to the examination of members of the Punjab Government, who will be examined in separate groups according to their views. It is understood that some of Indian members of the Government have submitted their own personal memorandum to the Conference.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION MUST GO

DETAILS OF SIKH MEMORANDUM

LAHORE, Nov. 6. The salient features of the Sikh Memorandum to the Simon Conference on which Sir Sunder Singh Rajithia was examined are as under: The Memorandum declares: "The Sikhs in spite of being the smallest of the three communities in the Punjab are prepared to forego all communal representation, if this can be knocked out of the constitution of the country. The Muslims depending upon their majority should welcome such a proposal, but if they do not, 'the Sikhs should receive effective representation. Regarding the working of Dyarchy, the Memorandum says the Ministers were handicapped not only by the moral influence exercised by the Governor who was inspired by the Secretary often, but also by the Finance Member."

The Memorandum further states that it is an open secret that the Ministers had not always received loyal and complete support from the heads of departments under them. Under the Reforms, the Governor is as autocratic as ever. In addition, communal bias has operated to the detriment of the success of the Reforms. The Ministers often tried to initiate communal policies to retain the support of their communities resulting in communal ill-will.

SIKH DEMANDS.
The Memorandum therefore recommends that (1) communal representation be removed altogether, (2) reduce the Governor to the status of a constitutional head except for the power of veto, (3) empower the legislatures to control the finances fully, (4) make the Executive responsible to the Legislature, (5) The Governors should not be chosen from the Services, (6) the Ministers should represent all elements and accept joint responsibility, (7) Judicial and Executive functions should be separated, (8) the franchise should continue as now, (9) there should be bicameral system in provinces also.

To Lord Strathcona, Sirdar Majithia the Sikh representative, said that he wanted Central Government to control law and order.

PUNJAB NATIONAL UNIONIST PARTY.

The Conference next examined the Deputation of the Punjab National Unionist Party led by Mr. Chaudhri Choturam who is also a member of the Provincial Committee. Mr. Choturam said: "I want to stress on the Conference that we are a non-communal Party on the following grounds: namely, that the admission to our Party is open to all those who subscribe to our programme, is in no way communal that we include in our ranks members of all communities and we supported in 1926 a non-communal ministry. We stand for the advancement of all backward communities and backward areas irrespective of their creed and caste. Our party consists of five Hindus, one Sikh and many Muslims. It is only an accident that the majority of our party are Muslims. There is nothing to prevent a non-Muslim majority in our party. Our party also includes members who are not members of agricultural tribe as Dr. Iqbal, etc.

To Sir John Simon Mr. Choturam said that the Punjab Government's description of the Punjab National Unionist Party in their Memorandum was fairly put. The Party demanded complete provincial autonomy including law and order. The Provincial Legislature should have residuary powers. It should not be open to the Assembly to override Provincial Legislature as the Land Alienation Act. Civil and criminal laws should be fully provincial.

Sir John Simon: It is difficult to make a list of the allocation of powers to the Central and Provincial Legislatures. What about questions which may have not been thought of or omitted? It is not fundamental to the question before the Conference which is one of the principles of constitutional progress.

Mr. Choturam: We want no uncertainty.

PRINCIPLE OF JOINT RESPONSIBILITY.

Continuing Mr. Choturam said he wanted the ministers to recognise the principle of joint responsibility. He wanted that under the constitution provincial legislatures should have full powers of redistribution of the burden of taxation. The land revenue should be assimilated to the principles of the income tax.

Sir J. Simon: Your point is that the Punjab Council which will consist of a majority of rural members and will practically wholly be elected should be given powers of remitting, revising, abating the land revenue, etc.

Mr. Choturam: Yes.

Sir J. Simon: What will be the tendency of the Punjab Council so constituted?

Mr. Choturam: In the Punjab Council, if the policy in the past of the rural party who are in a majority is an index of their future conduct, it will make no essential difference that the land revenue is wholly a provincial subject.

Sir J. Simon: Not even the fact that the land revenue will be in the charge of a Minister responsible to the legislature instead of an irremovable Executive Councillor.

Dr. Choturam: It will make no difference. The responsibility will have a sobering effect.

Continuing Mr. Choturam said it should not be possible for the Central Legislature or any authority to debar the Provincial Legislatures from enacting legislation of the nature of the Land Alienation Act. He favoured the lower franchise. Instead of a land revenue of Rs. 25, it should be land revenue of Rs. 19. Tenants also should be enfranchised.

Raja Narendranath: Barring support of your party to the Land Alienation Act, is there any other item to which anybody can object?

Mr. Choturam: No. But there do not seem to be plentiful of reasonable people in this country.

THE ONLY REASONABLE PARTY.

Sir J. Simon: I can say it of one party in England. I cannot imagine why people should not be so reasonable as to see that the only reasonable party is the Liberal Party. (Laughter.)

Mr. Choturam explained to Lord Burnham that by the term assimilating land revenue to principles of income tax, he meant that the land revenue should be a tax on the profit from agriculture only.

To Raja Narendranath Mr. Choturam said that he did not want the Central Government to have any powers in regard to the transferred subjects. In his opinion, the National Unionist Party stood for labour while the urban party stood for capitalist interest.

Raja Narendranath: You call yourself as a Labour Party men and still support the Land Alienation Act which debars labourers from owning lands?

Mr. Choturam: Members of the agricultural tribes are also labourers.

Raja Narendranath: They are peasant proprietors. I am referring to the landless labourers.

Mr. Choturam: I do not agree that the Land Alienation Act deprives the labourers of the right of owning land.

Raja Narendranath: What is your idea of a labourer? Does it include a sub-judge, a clerk and Government servant?

Mr. Choturam: That is not my definition.

Mr. Choturam reiterated that the Central Government should not have the power of overriding the provincial legislature.

Sir John Simon explained the issues raised by the question of the relation between the central and the provincial Governments. He said it is not a federation when the Central Legislature can override the Provincial Legislature. In South Africa the Union Parliament can override the legislation passed by a province. It is also true in regard to (Continued on page 8)

REBEL AGAINST ALL FROM OF GOVERNMENT

APPEAL TO BOMBAY YOUTHS.

MR. SATYAMURTI'S LECTURE AT JINNAH HALL.

Addressing a gathering of youths in the Jinnah Hall on Wednesday evening Mr. Satyamurti made a fervent appeal to them to be the vanguards of the national movement and rebel against every kind of tyranny, political, social and intellectual. He asked them to start with the fundamental truth of life that no nation was good enough to govern another nation and that every nation was able to govern itself and had every right to govern itself. While asking every youth to adopt freedom as his religion, he said: "Do not take anything for granted. Do not accept old conventions, but question them and if according to your convictions they are unjust rebel against them. But remember, do not transcend the limits of service to the country." He concluded: "I would ask you to emulate a slogan similar to that which English patriots did at the time of the Great War: 'Who lives if India dies and who dies if India lives.'"

MR. IYENGAR'S SPEECH.

Presiding over the meeting Mr. Srikrishna Iyengar said that the time had come when the leadership of the country should pass from older men to younger hands. Politics would not be dynamic force unless the youths of the country took it into their own hands. Old age by itself, selfishness and weakness had failed miserably. He observed, he would add a clause to the Nehru Report declaring that no man who had completed his 50th year should be allowed to be leader. In his opinion the older folk had a narrow vision. The Congress could be made a most powerful body if the youth of the country dominated it and directed its activities. The speaker congratulated the Bombay Youth League for taking up work in this direction.

MR. SATYAMURTI SPEAKS.

Mr. Satyamurti prophesied for the Bombay Youth League unlimited success in the sphere of its activities. (Cheers.) Before coming to the subject on which he was going to speak, namely, "Young India, rebel", he asked the youths to realise the significance of the declaration made by the A. I. C. C., that in its deliberate opinion there could be no true freedom till British connections were severed. (Cheers.) He asked the audience to gauge the unanimity of this solemn pronouncement by the fact that there was not a single member of the A. I. C. C. to support Dr. Bhasani's amendment. (Cheers.)

It was well for Dr. Bhasani to sneer and say that the A. I. C. C. was not a body of serious men. The speaker asserted the A. I. C. C. was in dead earnest, although some people were incapable of understanding or appreciating its earnestness. It was because the A. I. C. C. was a serious body that it accepted the other portion of the Nehru Report.

Coming to the subject of the evening, the speaker asked the audience to start with the fundamental truth of life, namely, that no nation was good enough to govern another nation and that every nation was able to govern itself.

ANARCHY, THE IDEAL.

Continuing, the speaker asked the audience to consider whether there was any justification for the existence of a Government. From the point of view of a philosopher, Government was a concession to human weakness and human evil and anarchy was the proper form of Government for men. The ideal of youth ought to be to abolish all Governments and all forms of cohesion.

But, the speaker recognised the limitations of India. If there must be a Government it must be a truly democratic, sensible and rational form of Government. All the people should have a share in the administration of the Government. India for the present should have at least a democratic Government and for this purpose the ugly foreign domination should be done away with. The speaker quoted the words of the great Irish patriot Parnell, who said: "No man has a right to set any limit to the progress of a country." "I would appeal you therefore to dream of a free and independent India", he said.

In winding up the proceedings Mr. Srikrishna Iyengar asserted that the Congress stood for complete independence. He referred to Dr. Bhasani's criticism of the A. I. C. C. and hoped she would keep the agreement reached at Delhi that she would not attack the Independence League.

"PREFER DEATH TO HATS"

SIKHS' WIRE TO KINGAMANNULLAH

AMRITSAR, Nov. 6. The Sikh Youngmen's Association has telegraphed to King Amanullah of Afghanistan, asking him to exempt Sikhs from wearing hats. The Association says that their religion does not permit the Sikhs to wear hats, and concludes: "We expect that Afghanistan Sikhs will prefer death to hats."—A. P.

Trivandrum, Nov. 6.—Sir B. L. Mitter, Advocate-General, Bengal, arrived here yesterday. He is staying at the Guest House, as the guest of H. H. the Maharaja.—A. P.

SHAIKAT ALI'S BLUSTER AT CAWNPORE.

WILL MAHATMA PULL HIS EARS ASKS MOONJE.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7. Dr. Moonje, in a statement to the local newspaper "Tej" regarding Maulana Shaikat Ali's speech at Cawnpore, said if the speech was taken seriously it should set Hindus thinking, particularly the leaders Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Late Lajpatrai, the two outstanding personalities in the Hindu community.

"I wonder what the Muslim community has to say in this respect. Is it going to restrain the activities of the Big Brother? The Hindus, however, have the dignity, patience and willingness to meet all emergencies. My anxiety is as to the Nehru report. Mahatma Gandhi must now come forward to pull the ears of the Big Brother and teach him fresh lessons in non-violence."—A. P.

JAPANESE EMPEROR REACHES KYOTO

CORONATION CEREMONY AT ANCIENT CAPITAL.

LONDON, Nov. 7. Kyoto.—The Emperor and Empress have arrived here for the enthronement which will take place on 10th instant. They will be in procession to the Imperial Palace where the Sacred Mirror has been deposited denoting that the seat of Government has been temporarily transferred to Kyoto. Strong Police reinforcements have been drafted in and extraordinary precautions are being taken to prevent "Extremists" from taking advantage of the occasion.—Reuter.

FRANCO-BRITISH NAVAL COMPROMISE

DEATH SENTENCE PRONOUNCED

LONDON, Nov. 7. A definite announcement of the death of the Franco-British Naval Compromise was made by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords, pointing out that the Agreement depended on its acceptance by the other nations, and as the reception of our efforts was in no way encouraging, "undoubtedly the naval arrangement has ended."—Reuter.

BUILDING A MOSQUE IN LONDON

LORD HEADLEY'S EFFORTS

LONDON, Nov. 6. Lord Headley and Sir Abbas Ali Baig are negotiating for a site near Holland Park Station to build a mosque on behalf of the London Mosque Committee. They have made a definite offer which is likely to be accepted, in which case the building operations will begin early in 1929.—Reuter.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE.

COIMBATORE, Nov. 6. It has been decided to hold a District All-Parties Conference here in the third week of November. A Committee has been formed with Mr. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar M.L.C. as Chairman and Mr. R. K. Shunmugham Chetty M.L.A. as Secretary. A preliminary meeting of the Committee has adopted a resolution strongly condemning the action of the Lahore police in attacking the Punjab leaders on the day the Simon Commission arrived at Lahore.—A. P.

M. POINCARE TO HEAD NEW CABINET

LONDON, Nov. 6. Paris.—The Cabinet resigned on the day of the re-opening of the Parliament. Both the Houses met and have adjourned. Consensus of opinion is that M. Poincare will head the new Cabinet.—Reuter.

EDITOR OF TAMIL PAPER SURRENDERS TO POLICE.

RANGOON, Nov. 7. The District Magistrate commenced recording evidence to-day in the case in which Mr. Subaya Naidu, formerly Editor of "Desopakar", a Tamil weekly is being prosecuted on a charge of sedition in connection with the publication of a leader entitled "Are We Dogs?". When the case was filed by the Police Commissioner, a warrant was issued and Mr. Naidu disappeared. Information was later on received that Mr. Naidu was in Pondicherry. Mr. Naidu surrendered himself before the District Magistrate last night.

The Public Prosecutor informed the Court that there was another warrant of arrest against Naidu, from Pegu, in connection with a cheating case but the accused being in custody, could not be sent there until the conclusion of the present case.

The hearing of the case is proceeding.—A. P.

OH FOR THE GOOD OLD DAYS

(Continued from page 7)

to the Imperial Parliament with reference to legislation of the sub-ordinate parliaments.

Raja Narendra Nath: In spite of the fact that the Assembly has not exercised its powers under Section 65 of the Government of India Act to repeal the Land Alienation Act, you will still give no powers to the Central Legislatures. Mr. Chaturam: The Legislative Assembly should not have the power.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

To Mr. Narang. Mr. Chaturam said that though Lachand preferred joint electorates he would advocate them only if a large measure of agreement was reached between the two important communities. Otherwise, he would ask for the retention of separate electorates. Mr. Chaturam declined that there was an increased cleavage on caste and sectional lines in addition to a communal division.

Mr. Narang: Do you want Swaraj on the ground of fundamental justice or on the ground of the safeguarding of your interests? If it is the latter why should you not also try to depend on the reasonableness of those now in power?

Sir J. Simon: It is a historic question; but I have no objection if the Chaudhri Sahab will answer it.

Mr. Chaturam said he did not quite follow the question. It was a natural desire for Indians to want to be self-governing.

BASED ON ACCIDENT OF BIRTH.

Mr. Narang: How do you claim that the Land Alienation Act is economical when it is based on the accident of birth? I can be a Mahomedan or a Christian if I want to, but I cannot become a member of the Notified Agricultural Tribe because I cannot control where I am born.

Mr. Chaturam maintained that the Land Alienation Act was an economic measure as it sought to protect the backward class irrespective of caste or community.

To Mr. Zaffarullah Mr. Chaturam said he wanted the Legislature to be free to secure an equitable distribution of the burden of taxation for all communities. The Central Government should have no power to suspend the constitution in any province. He would give to the Central Government only the All-India subjects such as posts, telegraphs, army, foreign policy, relations with States, customs, etc.

Sir H. Gour: Is it not the principle of constitutional law that those who are responsible for suppressing rebellion and in this case the Central Government are also equally responsible for removing the cause of the rebellion?

SIMON'S RETORT TO GOUR.

Sir J. Simon: It may be the maxim but not the principle of the constitutional law. Sir H. Gour: Dicey says so. Sir J. Simon: I know Dicey. What page?

DURBARIS MUST GET REPRESENTATION

Mr. Chaturam was succeeded by a Deputation of the Punjab Martial Races. The Deputation was led by Sir Omar Hayat Khan. The Deputation included Sardar Bahadur Capt. Lakha Singh and Capt. Labh Singh.

Sir Omar Hayat Khan said that the soldiers numbered half of the voters in the Punjab and they should have 50 per cent. representation in proportion to their voting strength. Out of elected seats in the Punjab Council 39 seats should be reserved for the martial races.

They were not concerned with form of Government as with the representation.

"FRIENDS OF ADMINISTRATION."

Sir Umar Hayat Khan next submitted to the Conference his personal views. He urged on the Conference that some provision must be placed in the councils of the "Friends of Administration." Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Sardar Mohan Singh and another then appeared before the Conference on behalf of the Punjab Chiefs' Association and demanded that they should be given due representation in the Services and pointed out that they have proved "Friends of Administration." He regretted the disappearance of feudal system.

This concluded the proceedings of the Conference for the day. Sir J. Simon said that the next public sitting of the Conference might take place on Saturday.—Free Press.

BENARES, Nov. 7.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces, arrived here from Allahabad, via Mirzapur, by motor this morning and received addresses on behalf of the Benares District Board and the Kashi Tirth Sudhar Trust.

ATTACK ON LALAJI AND PUNJAB GOVT.

(Continued from page 7.)

deliberate or unprovoked attack, and no individual was singled out for assault. Certain leaders of the procession were involved in it because they were in the front row, near the gap, and not because they were selected for attack. Had force not been applied, the line would have been broken and control lost over the crowd. No more force was used than was necessary to secure control. The actual conflict between the crowd and the Police lasted barely a minute, and although there was some excitement for a few minutes afterwards, the crowd then settled down and there was no further conflict of any kind at the barrier.

DOESN'T DESIRE TO EXPRESS OPINION.

There are differences between the two accounts of the occurrence and at this stage the Punjab Government does not desire to express any opinion, but since allegations have been made that the police acted improperly in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them, the Punjab Government has decided that Mr. J. D. B. Commissioner of Rawalpindi Division, shall hold an executive enquiry into the truth of these allegations and has instructed him to start the inquiry with as little delay as possible. He has been instructed to record the statement of any witness who desires to make relevant statements, and to report to the Government in due course the result of his inquiry.—A. P.

REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

DEWAN BAHADUR DESAI'S SUGGESTION.

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

Enquiries elicit that when Sir John Simon was referring to the suggestion that joint electorates might be introduced with the provision that candidates of minority communities shall be chosen from a panel to be elected by a wholly communal electorate he was referring to the suggestion by Dewan Bahadur Hari Lal Desai, Minister of the Bombay Government, in his 'camera' evidence before the Simon Conference at Poona. Mr. Desai, it is pointed out, was the only Minister of the Bombay Government to protest against separate electorates strongly as both Moulvie Radduddin Ahmed and Mr. Jadhav, his two other Ministerial colleagues, defended communal electorates. The Bombay Government by a majority, however, deprecated communal representation. As far as can be ascertained the formula of the Dewan Bahadur Desai has not found favour with either Hindu or Moslem communities.—Free Press.

PIRATES ROUNDED UP.

SMART WORK BY CHINESE POLICE

HANKOW.—A smart work by the Chinese Police has resulted in the arrest of 23 pirates, chiefly in the hotels and low haunts of the city where they were spending their ill-gotten gains from piracy on the steamer "Shasi".—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

JANUARY, NEW YORK.	
Previous Closing Rate	18.99
To-day's Opening Rate	18.97
Difference	—02
To-day's Closing Rate	18.76
Difference	—23

LIVERPOOL.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.84
To-day's Opening Rate	9.85
Difference	plms. 01
To-day's Closing Rate	9.73
Difference	—11

BOMBAY PRICES:	
1st Settlement	60 3 0
2nd Settlement	60 5 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET CLOSING QUOTATIONS (OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.	
Silver Ready	26 10 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 10 0
Lower	0 1 0
Tone of Market	—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay Nov. 7.	
1st Settlement	60 3 0
2nd Settlement	60 5 0

WORKERS WAIT UPON G. I. P. AGENT.

DEPUTATION DISSATISFIED.

A deputation of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union waited upon the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway on Wednesday morning in connection with the grievance of the workers. The deputation consisted of Messrs D. B. Kulkarni (Ag. President), B. F. Bradley, (Vice President), S. H. Jhabwala (Secretary), K. N. Jogekar, V. P. Paraudhare and 10 others. The Conference was held in camera.

The workmen's demands included, among other things: (1) the abolition of "service agreement" bond; (2) recognition of the Union; (3) the abolition of periodical medical examination; (4) the appointment of a joint board of inquiry consisting of an equal number of representatives from the Railway Administration and the Union; (5) eight-hour working day for all workmen; (6) minimum wage should be Rs. 30 per month with proportionate increment for graded service; (7) leave for all gazetted holidays with pay; and (8) provision of educational facilities for all railway employees.

It is understood there was a heated discussion for more than two hours and a half during which on definite decision was arrived at on most of the demands. It is understood, however, that the Agent has recognised the Union and promised the deputation that he would place all their demands before the Railway Board and communicate to them their decision.

The deputationists appeared to be wholly dissatisfied with the attitude of the Agent, who, according to them, considered most of their demands as "highly impracticable."

With regard to the abolition of "service agreement," the Agent, it is reported, was of the opinion that the agreement must continue as at present; but if the deputation agreed to some modifications in the agreement he would consider them.

BANGLE SHOP IN FLAMES

MARWARI LOSES TO TUNE OF RS. 30,000.

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

Damage estimated at Rs. 30,000 was caused by a fire in a shop in George Town, owned by a Marwari merchant, in which a large consignment of glass bangles were stored. Heaps of baskets, deal-wood cases and tissue paper, in which the bangles were wrapped, made it easy for the fire to spread. Fire-engines arrived on the scene promptly, and after fighting the flames for two hours brought them under control.—A. P.

RACE HORSE OWNER DEAD.

LATE AGA COOCHIE SHAH

POONA, Nov. 6.

The death occurred here on Monday of Aga Coochie Shah, a cousin of H. H. the Aga Khan. The deceased was well-known in Poona and Bombay and for some years owned and raced several race-horses. His funeral, which took place on Monday, was largely attended.—A. P.

MIRAJ RYOTS DISCONTENTED

THOUSANDS SEEK AUDIENCE WITH CHIEF.

POONA, Nov. 6. Dissatisfied with the recent revision of the land revenue settlement, nearly three thousand of the subjects of Miraj State gathered in front of the Chief's palace on the 4th instant, seeking audience with the Chief. Their representatives were allowed to interview the Chief, and discuss with him the lines along which an attempt should be made to allay the discontent among the peasantry.

The Chief eventually promised an enquiry into the complaints through a Committee consisting of Mr. Pandalikji, the representative of the ryots, and the Chief himself.—A. P.

CITY OF TENTS AT KURUKSHETRA

THOUSANDS OF HINDU PILGRIMS TO CELEBRATE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

KURUKSHETRA, Nov. 7. A huge and picturesque city of tents has sprung up here in connection with the fair on the occasion of the Solar Eclipse, which occurs on the 12th instant. Thousands of Sadhus and pilgrims have already arrived, and 2,000 volunteers.

RELIGIOUS PROPAGANDA.

Numerous societies have organised religious propaganda campaigns on the occasion. The All-India Sanatan Conference will hold its session here from the 10th to the 12th, and Pandit Malaviya, the President of the Conference, is expected to arrive here on the 10th. Arrangements are also being made to hold a conference of the depressed classes. Swami Prakash Anand performed the ceremony of hoisting the flag of the Mahatma Dal workers and the Seva Samiti Scouts yesterday. One noteworthy feature is that there are also Muslim Scouts of the Seva Samiti organisation on duty here.—A. P.

BOISTEROUS B. P. C. C. MEETING.

ELECTS REPRESENTATIVES TO A. I. C. C.

MRS. NAIDU AGAIN ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Absence of order and discipline was the dominant feature of the proceedings of the annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, which was held at the Congress House on Wednesday evening. Mr. J. B. Patel presiding. The meeting room had all the appearance of a noisy school room in the absence of a teacher. That half a dozen members should address the House at one and the same time is becoming one of the normal features of the B. P. C. C. meetings. Small wonder then, that the President finds it almost impossible to keep these boisterous elements under effective control.

The attendance at the meeting was unusually large owing to annual election. The consideration of the annual report was postponed till the next meeting as it was complained that the printed copies of the report were circulated among the members only a few hours before the meeting.

MRS. NAIDU ELECTED PRESIDENT.

On a motion put from the Chair, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was unanimously elected President for the next year. The declaration of this result was greeted with stormy applause.

There was considerable disorder no small amount of uproar when the election of a Vice-President was in progress. There were two candidates in the field with their parties to back them. There was no end to controversy over the manner of voting. The President refused to allow voting by ballot because he protested that the convention was otherwise. The result was declared by show of hands. Mr. J. B. Patel was elected Vice-President. Messrs. Nimbkar and Sangiri were returned as Joint Honorary Secretaries. Mr. R. Krishna Iyer was elected Treasurer for the year.

REPRESENTATIVES TO A.I.C.C.

The following seven members were declared elected for A.I.C.C.:

Messrs. Jogekar, Munshi, R. S. Nimbkar, S. A. Dange, M. N. Talpado, B. T. Desai and G. S. Desai.

After 20 members were elected for the Council, the proceedings came to a close.

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(2) Total Undivided Reserve.

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SECRETARIES: Messrs.



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Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.



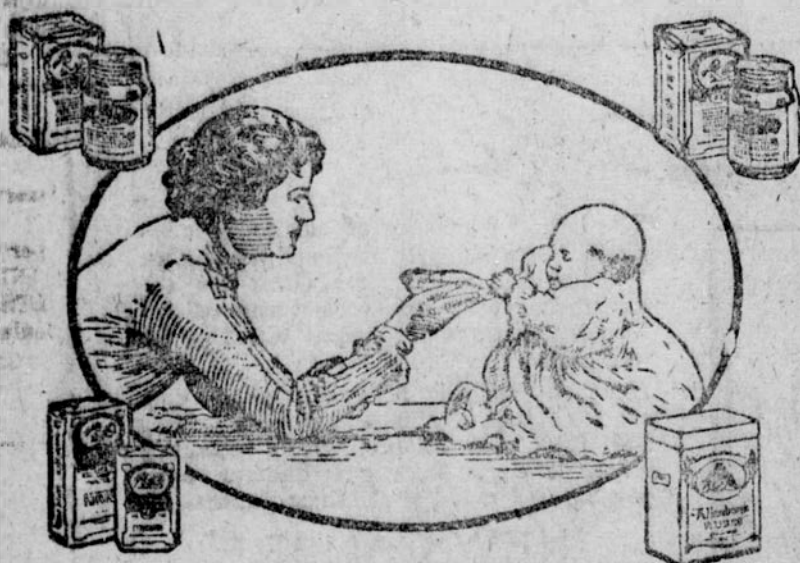
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PLEA FOR EQUALITY OF STATUS

INDIAN STATES SUBJECTS' REPRESENTATIVES' DEMANDS

MEMORANDUM TO BUTLER COMMITTEE

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Correspondence is published between Mr. Rameshchandra as leader of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference delegation and the Butler Committee. Mr. Rao in his communication of 30th October submits that the Committee having decided to receive written memoranda from the All-India States' Conference, there is no reason for any differentiation regarding procedure between the Princes and the peoples of the Indian States and as long as any persons concerned are willing to come to England as the Princes have done no obstacle should be placed to their fully ventilating their case. Therefore, he submits that the peoples of the States who wish to make representations to the Committee ought to be placed on exactly the same footing as the Princes and afforded the same facilities for placing their views before the Committee; otherwise, there will be considerable disappointment and great resentment in India.

The Secretary to the Butler Committee replies on November 6th saying that Mr. Rao and his colleagues are evidently under a misapprehension regarding the scope of the Committee's inquiry. Though the Committee in deference to repeated representations from the General Secretary to the All-India States' Conference did accept the Memorandum, this did not alter the fact that the questions which the Conference desired to raise were questions on which the Committee had not been asked to report. Therefore the Committee is unable to reconsider the decision already reached. In view of this final decision, Mr. Rao and his colleagues are now preparing a further memorandum which will shortly be submitted to the Committee.—Reuter.

A CRITIQUE ON THE LAND REVENUE BILL

(Continued from page 6).

nal integrity in the future management of the Districts.

(Land Rev. Assessment Committee Report. Page 10).

THE WINGATE SYSTEM.

They produced a report now well-known as the Joint Report of 1847, which is the foundation of the present system. The need for an examination of the working of what we may call the Wingate System (which had worked for a sufficiently long time) when first enhancements fell due, was keenly felt as early as 1875, as observed by the late Sir William Wedderburn, a member of the Bombay Civil Service, in his pamphlet "Gleanings from the Best Revenue Books," published in 1882. This is what he said: "Official theories are always apt to be mistaken as being one-sided, and representing only the views of a class. But as regards the incidence of the land revenue in this Presidency they seem to be exceptionally fallacious. And unfortunately these erroneous ideas cause much practical mischief, when they lead to enhancement which are not justified by the facts, and thereby bring discredit upon a source of income which is the mainstay of Indian finance. These errors will not be rectified and the land revenue placed on a secure basis, until an independent agency is appointed for the collection of a comprehensive and well-digested set of facts, as proposed by Sir Louis Mallet."

(Gleanings from the best Revenue Books by Wedderburn. Pages 15-16).

SIR LOUIS MALLET'S MINUTE.

Sir Louis Mallet referred to in the above quotation was none other than the permanent Under-Secretary of State, whose valuable minute of 1875

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DOMINION STATUS, ONLY A TEMPORARY MEASURE

DR. KITCHLEW'S WISE LEAD

SEVERING CONNECTION FROM COMMUNAL BODIES

AMRITSAR, Nov. 6.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Dr. Kitchlew said: I am in agreement with Mr. S. Shrinivasa Iyengar's resolution recently adopted by the All-India Congress Committee. Complete national independence must be our goal. Any lowering of this ideal is bound to weaken the national cause and demoralise the people. Dominion Status can only be acceptable as a temporary measure for the purpose of strengthening our resources. The Nehru Report and the resolutions of the Lucknow All-Parties' Conference do not say a word against our holding such views. In fact, the doors are kept open by the Nehru Report for the propagation of such views in the country. Dominion Status, therefore, can only come in as an irreducible minimum till such time as India is well organised on truly national basis. I am prepared to accept the Nehru Report only in a spirit of compromise because, it affords a fairly good solution of our communal troubles. The future of our country, as I see it, does not admit and cannot tolerate the existence of communal-political organisations. The Hindu Maha Sabha, The Muslim League and all such communal organisations are bound to die sooner or later their natural death. The future political parties in the country will necessarily be based on political viewpoints, such as Liberal, Moderate Extremist etc., in which Hindus Mussalmans, Sikhs and others holding various political views will take part according to their light. This fact must be realised by all—the sooner we do it the better will it be for the cause of our country, I am myself thinking seriously of severing my connection from all political-communal organisations.—A. P.

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT

MR. MACDONALD'S INTERPELLATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 6.

During the debate on the Address, Mr. Macdonald asked whether the Anglo-French Agreement was alive or had been completely dropped, whether there had been further communication from America in that connection, whether any reply had been sent to the American Note whether there had been further communications from France on the subject. Mr. Baldwin replied that the Government knew that it was going to be censured as regards the Anglo-French Agreement, and it would state its case then.—Reuter.

is to be found among a group of minutes by the highest authorities at the India Office on some of the burning questions of Indian land policy. The minute is based upon materials, transmitted to England by Lord Robert, then Governor of Madras, who had recommended to stop absolutely the enhancement operations of the Settlement Department, which with more propriety may be called the Unsettled Department and had supported the liberal proposals of the Revenue Secretary and Revenue Board. As there was, however, a difference of opinion in his Council, he had submitted the whole correspondence with the differing opinions of the Members of his Council for the final decision of the British Government. There was a debate on the matter in which the principal part was taken by Sir Louis Mallet, permanent Under-Secretary of State, followed by Sir George Campbell, Sir Henry Maine, Sir H. Montagu, Sir Erskine Perry, and Sir Birtle Freere, the debate being closed by Lord Salisbury, then Secretary of State for India. It may be mentioned that the Madras system is like the Bombay one, Rayatwari system. It is during the course of this minute printed in a Blue Book, Appendix I of the Finance Commission Report, that the proposal of Sir Louis Mallet was made. The latest suggestion in this respect is contained in para 105 of the Taxation Inquiry Committee, where they say: "As regards the rate, or, as the Joint Select Committee described it, the pitch of the assessment, the Committee find it almost impossible to make any recommendation in the view of the absence of any definite information as to what percentage is taken of the annual value under present conditions. What they would contemplate is that there should be an Expert Inquiry in each Province with a view to ascertaining what is the most general rate at present exacted. The local Legislature would then be in a position to fix a common rate for the Province."

(Report of the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1924-25.

Vol. I, Page 86).

(To Be Continued).



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MERIT'S OF THE NEHRU REPORT

NO ROOM FOR COMMUNAL BOSSDOM

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.
A very largely attended public meeting was held here this evening with Dr. Besant in the Chair. Speaking on the present political situation in the country, Dr. Besant said that the present agitation in the country commenced with the appointment of the Simon Commission. India strongly protested against the appointment of this tribunal but in spite of protests the Commission arrived here a few days ago. The Commission however found at Bombay that they could not go about the country like ordinary people, and they had to reach Poona from a side station. No well-known leader of the country had appeared before the Commission. People who had gone to give evidence before it were as little known in India as the Commissioners were at home. The boycott had therefore been most successful, and countrywide, and all leaders of political life and thought had taken no notice of the Commission. The whole Simon show was a poor one and India had been entirely successful in the boycott. But on the unrepresentative evidence given before it the Commission was going to form its judgment and decide India's destiny.

REPLY TO SIMON COMMISSION.

The Boycott of the Commission was one aspect of the present political situation. The other aspect was the Nehru report, which she regarded as an answer to the Simon Commission. The Constitution drafted by the Nehru Report provided for a government by Indians for Indians. The basis of the Nehru Report was Dominion Status, which meant self-government without the country and independence in internal affairs. Self-governing dominions had the right to secede from the British Empire at any time they liked. The Nehru Report made India free to assist Great Britain in any of her struggles provided Britain consulted her before engaging in them.

JUDGE WITH OPEN MIND.

Dr. Besant said that the All India Congress Committee at Delhi had followed the Madras Congress in adopting the resolution on independence. She warned the audience that there would be a great deal of discussion on the question of Dominion Status versus Independence, and they should study the Nehru Report and take their decisions with an open mind. It would be a good plan she said to form study circles to discuss the Nehru Report.

She said they were doing all they could to popularise the Report.

Dr. Besant prophesied a great war between the white and coloured races of the world and said it would be wiser for India to maintain the link with Britain. "I am for maintaining the link and not for breaking away from the British Empire."

In conclusion, she appealed to the audience to give a reception to the Simon Commission befitting Delhi, and not to lag behind Lahore.

SAFEGUARD FOR THE MINORITIES.

Sardar Mangal Singh said that they had accepted Dominion Status in order to carry the Moderates with them, but in case Dominion Status was not immediately granted, they would go over to the camp of the advocates of independence. A few seats in the Councils could not protect communities or religions.

The Nehru Report in the declaration of rights, had provided better safeguards for the different communities. It had provided that each man had a right to demand employment or bread from the Government. The Nehru Report, he further said, provided for Indian rule, and not for Hindu or Moslem or Sikh rule. Obviously those who dreamt of Hindu or Moslem rule were disappointed with it. The speaker felt glad that the whole national struggle had changed with the publication of the Nehru Report. Now there was no longer any question of the Moslem being against the Hindu and vice versa. The Report had divided India into Nationalist India and Bigoted India. In conclusion, Sardar Mangal Singh exhorted the audience effectively to boycott the Simon Commission.

Several speakers spoke in favour of Independence before the meeting dispersed.—A. P.

"WE MUST SEARCH OUR HEARTS SOON"

"BIG BROTHER'S" STATEMENT

CAWNPORE, Nov. 6.

Before leaving Cawnpore this morning Maulana Shaikat Ali made the following statement to the Associated Press:—

I am glad the All-Parties' Muslim Conference in the U. P. has given expression to the truest feelings of Mussalman hearts. I am sure they would have who've hearted supported joint electorates if the Nehru Report has respected their real feelings and desires and had thus won their confidence. It is the duty of the majority to go out of its way to win the confidence of the

minority. The U. P. Muslims wish to retain separate electorates in this Province as long as they do not feel secure and have no confidence in the majority community. Yet they have also unanimously passed from the same platform a resolution in favour of Federal Republican Government in India. I am sure Muslims will make efforts to stand firmly on their own legs and organise their scattered forces so as to make up their educational and economic deficiencies. It was my painful duty to speak rather bluntly and give forcible warning to our Hindu co-workers so that they might realise that this policy of drift would lead us into difficulties.

"WE MUST SEARCH OUR HEARTS."

We must search our hearts as early as possible and try to find the proper solution. I believe in a heart to heart Hindu-Muslim unity and that is the reason why I felt I should speak and give warning of all dangers ahead. It is the duty of the majority community to be big-hearted and conciliatory so as to win the confidence of all others. Once confidence is established every thing else becomes easy. The Mussalmans of India have to make up a lot and they deserve the fullest sympathy and co-operation. I had always wished Nationalist Hindus had performed the unpleasant task of warning the Hindus of the Mahasabha group to restrain both their language and their activities but I regret I have been disappointed. The warning had to be given by somebody and in the absence of others I had to speak out. The Muslims of India are people than can help substantially in the freedom of India and in gaining the good-will of the Muslim world for their Motherland and all those who live in it. Hindus and Muslims in 1920 and 1921 clung very closely to each other and I feel certain that in a very short time much better and firmer relations will be established between them. The Maulana said he was personally a strong supporter of joint electorates. The decision of the Conference was subject to revision as soon as better relations between the communities were visible.—A. P.

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Business Bombay

U. P. MUSLIMS' FOURTEEN DEMANDS

FIGHT AGAINST JOINT ELECTORATES

'PROTECTING INTERESTS OF MUSLIMS'

CAWNPUR, Nov. 5. DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION.

On the first day the United Provinces All-Parties Muslim Conference was attended by over 206 delegates assembled from all over the Province. The Hon. Nawab Mohamud Usaf, Minister, was also present.

Five resolutions in all were passed.

A FEDERAL INDIA. The second resolution ran:—"In the opinion of this House the future constitution of India should be a federal one in which the Provinces and Native States should be given full autonomy, enjoying the fullest freedom in matters of internal administration, and the Central Government should have the right to exercise authority in matters which concern the whole country. In the opinion of this House any system of Government which conflicts with the above mentioned principles and is based on the unitary and centralist system of Government will in no case be acceptable to Muslims."

HASRAT MOHANI'S FEEL. Maulana Hazrat Mohani, in moving the resolution said he will not be opposed to the Nehru Report, provided it was amended in certain respects. He could not regard the unitary system of Government as suited to the present disturbed condition of the country. The federal system, on the other hand would give equal opportunity to each community to behave towards others on the principle of the "Tit for tat". The separation of Sind according to the report could be effected only on India acquiring Dominion Status, which could not be within fifty years. Therefore, it was a vain hope held out for Muslims.

Maulana Mazhar Uddin of Delhi, seconding the resolution said that the Nehru Report robbed the Muslims with one hand of whatever was conceded to them with the other.

Maulana Hussain Ahmed of Deoband moved an amendment that the following words be added to the resolution:—"Whether it is framed by the Nehru Committee, the Simon Commission or any other body". The amendment was accepted by the mover of the resolution and was passed without opposition.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES. The third resolution moved by Mr. Zagur Ahmed M.L.C. related to the electorates and declared that in view of the circumstances prevailing in the country the Mussalmans of the U. P. were not prepared to give up separate electorates. The mover said that Muslims were not prepared to relinquish this sacred right of theirs. They did not want a change of masters from English to Hindu, for slavery under the latter would be more intolerable. Let not Hindus consider themselves to be the masters by virtue of their majority. Communal riots were not the result of the separate system of electorates, but originated in the Hindus' unjustifiable attitude regarding cow sacrifice and music before mosques. The unfair treatment of Muslims by Hindu leaders was well demonstrated by the struggle over Mr. Asaf Ali's election in Delhi.

THE PROPER REMEDY. Mr. Hafiz Mohd. Siddique, junior Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board, Cawnpur, opposed the resolution saying that he could not subscribe to the view that communal electorates were the proper remedy for the undisputable evil of the Muslims being in a minority. The best solution was to make the Hindus come to their doors in search of votes.

The speaker was subjected to continuous interruptions, and had to sit down ultimately without finishing his speech. Mr. Hafiz Mohd. Usman, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Aligarh also spoke in favour of joint electorates.

The audience seemed in no better mood to give him a patient hearing. However, amidst constant interruptions, he said that election to the district boards of the Punjab were conducted on joint electorates and even though Hindus were in a majority in certain districts, Muslims were represented for above their numerical strength.

Maulana Shaikat Ali, intervening corrected the speaker by pointing out that the Punjab was a province in which Muslims were in a majority on the whole. They had to think of provinces in which Muslims were in a minority.

Proceeding the speaker said the best way to keep Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who were always anxious "to suck the blood of the Muslims out of the legislature" was to establish joint electorates.

About half a dozen speakers followed in support of the resolution. The general trend of their arguments was that it was unwise to make another experiment by putting trust in Hindus who had been tried and found wanting.

EXAMPLES FROM ABROAD.

Mr. Said Hussain Qasbi opposing the resolution cited instances of advanced Muslim countries like Turkey, Afghanistan and Persia which were progressing and enjoying freedom simply because they were rid of such evil considerations. They could not possibly enjoy freedom from British Imperialism unless they arrived at some understanding with the majority community.

Mr. Zakir Hussain, replying to the opposition said that Muslim minority of 15 per cent could not be effective enough to gain any advantage over the majority.

ly minded Hindus in joint electorates which were always to the detriment of the minority community. Persons like Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai could always find admission to legislatures despite Muslim opposition.

THEIR FOURTEEN POINTS.

The next resolution read:—"In the opinion of this Conference with a view to protect the interest of Muslim following safeguards in constitution of India are absolutely necessary (1) adequate and effective Muslim representation by means of separate electorates in all legislative autonomous bodies created and controlled by the legislature (2) The representation of Muslims in various provincial cabinets as well as the Imperial executive Council shall not be less than one third (3) neither the Central nor the provincial legislatures shall make any law affecting Muslims which is repugnant to the personal law of Muslims (4) Muslims shall be provided with every facility for teaching their languages, Urdu, Arabic and Persian and the development of their culture (5) full protection shall be granted to Mosques, cemeteries, Dargahs, slaughter houses and other religious and charitable institutions of Muslims whether existing or hereafter to be created (6) Mussalmans shall not be compelled to perform any act which constitutes a violation of their faith or religious observances and shall not be placed under any disability by reason of their refusal to perform the same (7) the Muslim community should be secured effective and adequate representation in public services (8) Muslim representation shall not be less than one third in Indian legislature (9) an adequate share shall be secured for the use of Muslims of all grants allocated for education industrial, charitable social and religious institutions in such legislatures or public bodies (10) any law, bye-law, rule, regulation or official action which is repugnant to the above provisions or which conflicts or interferes with them shall be void and of no effect (11) it shall be open to any citizen to question the legality of any law, bye-law, rule regulation or official action under the above provision or any proceeding arising in respect of the same by a petition to the supreme court (12) the Viceroy of India shall have the power to determine and declare and suspend any law, bye-law etc., which is repugnant to said provision (13) the Indian Legislature shall not have power to amend repeal or in any manner interfere with the provisions of the constitution affecting the fundamental right of the people or the safeguards provided for the interest of the minority (14) the Secretary of State for India shall be given full powers to enforce the provisions and safeguards for the protection of the interests of the minority and in case of continued failure of any authority controlled and created by law to carry out such provisions it shall be open to the Secretary of State to deprive that authority of its powers and take over the administration or such departments under his direct control."

Masood Sashan M.L.C. moved the resolution in a short speech and was seconded by Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan. Resolution, as originally drafted, had to be referred to a special committee for redrafting, as some members of the audience desired a change in its phraseology.

The Committee, after a few minutes, presented the resolution in the above form to the Conference which adopted it unanimously.—A. P.

JAMIA MILLIA CELEBRATES FOUNDATION DAY

NATIONAL FLAG-UNFURLED NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

The Foundation Day of the Jamia Millia (Muslim National University) was celebrated here this evening before a large gathering of students and the public. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Vijayaraghavacharya, Mr. Aney, Mr. Shripershad Gupta, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Abul Quader Kasuri and Dr. Ansari were among those present. Proceedings commenced with an inter-collegiate debate. Afterwards the national flag was unfurled by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to the accompaniment of the national anthem.

Dr. Zakir Hussain, the Principal, in reviewing the work of the university said that they had suffered serious loss by the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan. Since then, the financial condition of the institution had become anything but right. They had a monthly deficit of Rs. 1,300 and in spite of fervent appeals by leading men of the country, only Rs. 15,000 had been collected for the Ajmal Khan Memorial Fund, which was meant to put the institution on a stable financial basis. But this did not discourage the workers of the Jamia, who had formed themselves into a National Educational Society, the members of which had to enlist themselves for service for twenty years and to start their service at a monthly salary not exceeding Rs. 150. So far they had twelve members of the Society, excluding others who were serving at a salary of less than Rs. 75 a month. The number of students had gone up to 175 and this included students from China, Arabia, Japan and Sumatra. They had two night schools and one school in the city with 60 students on the rolls.

After a drama and light refreshments, the function came to a close.—A. P.

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(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism.)

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 8 1928

BEN NEVIS CONQUERED.

NEW FORD CAR'S FEAT.

A moving picture of the only car to climb Ben Nevis is being shown in India by the Pathe Gazette new film. An account of this 4,406 foot climb has just been received from Home and will probably prove very interesting reading especially to those who have seen the picture.

The ascent of Britain's highest mountain by an ordinary Ford touring car has made motoring history. By achieving the almost impossible it has given outstanding proof of its qualities.

UP BEN NEVIS.

One of the most remarkable feats ever performed with a motor car in this country was accomplished on September 13th of this year, when Mr. Henry Alexander drove one of the brand new Ford touring cars to the top of Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the British Isles. This achievement has no parallel in motoring records, for only one car-and that also a Ford-has ever succeeded in this attempt before, and on that occasion an easier route was taken.

Ever since the introduction of the new Ford car, there has been a keen desire to prove its worth. One of the biggest difficulties was to find a more severe test than that previously surmounted by the earlier model. Then it was pointed out that the Model "T" climb had been made by what is the relatively easier route to the top of Ben Nevis (although even this has proved too difficult for every other car that has made the attempt). It was decided that the new car should undertake the alternative and still more difficult ascent by way of the bridle path on the western slopes.

Not a few people described the project as preposterous. The combination of a track presents an extraordinary combination of steep gradients, atrocious surfaces, consisting of twelve inch ruts and great boulders, sharp turns and hair-pin bends. In places the track is very little wider than the car, with precipitous drops on one side. But after a day of shivers that made the most experienced observers catch their breath, the Model "A" Tourer stood at the top. Ben Nevis had been conquered even more decisively than before.

Thursday September 13th was chosen as the day on which the climb should be made. A crowd of motoring enthusiasts including several ladies, official representatives, and newspaper men had gathered at the foot of the mountain to watch the effort. Mr. Henry Alexander, J.R., of the well-known Edinburgh firm of Ford Dealers, who made the daring climb in 1911 was again at the wheel. The car was an ordinary new model Tourer, standard in every respect.

The start was made at 10-40 a.m.

AN ACCIDENT.

Before the half-way house was reached, an unfortunate accident occurred—one that was unpleasantly suggestive of the result of a false step on the part of the Ford driver. A pack horse, carrying a considerable quantity of supplies for the party, stumbled while crossing a wooden bridge that spans a stream about a mile along the path. Before anything could be done it had pitched over the side. The drop was about 1,000 feet and the animal was killed instantly.

The Half-way House was reached by 12-30, this part of the climb being made in remarkably good time.

When about 3,000 feet up, and only two miles from the summit, one of the huge rocks that were strewn in the track came into violent contact with the rear axle. This compelled a halt, while adjustments were made to the axle and propeller shaft. Then Mr. Alexander resumed his place at the wheel to continue the difficult journey.

"ABOVE ALL OTHERS"

At 8-45 in the evening success was won. The spot where only one car had ever stood before (the Model "T" Ford) and which had never before been reached by the western path, was attained. 4,406 feet above sea level, the Model "A" Ford car was, literally, "above all others".

To negotiate the seven miles of awe-inspiring "road" that lies between the foot of Ben Nevis and the summit, the car had taken less than ten hours. It had been hoped to make the ascent in four hours, and this would have been almost accomplished but for the damage to the rear axle, which upset the schedule.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the last three months and more I have been reading in your paper about the doings in the V. J. T. Institute and the autocratic behaviour of its Principal who is also the Secretary to the Board of Trustees. If the Trustees' rule in the Institute meant the canonisation of a bureaucracy, it is meant perpetual domination and perpetual tutelage, and increasing dead-weight on the soul of the Institute, it would be a curse to civilization.

I deem it proper to leave the question of the Textile Department to its students, for they know how to fight their battle. I congratulate them on their well-based and honest fight. This is the dawn of a new era in the Institute which the Principal and Secretary and the Board of Trustees will have to reckon with. I know that they are very skilful in "divide et impera" but the students of the Institute are now wide awake and that policy may not succeed so well in the future as it did in the past. Further, if the Institute authorities continue to trample upon the rights of the students and to humiliate them as they have done in the past, then there is no knowing what they might not be tempted or forced to do.

What is clear is this, that the number of such students is growing larger and large every day who are ready and willing to sacrifice their careers, their prospects at the altar of what they consider to be their duty to their Institute. The present Textile students have proved their real worth. I wish them all success in their efforts.

From the very beginning the Indian Staff has tended to produce the habit of mind natural to a conquered people, and they have deprived themselves of vigour, and initiative. This encouraged in the European members an attitude of superiority. The time has come when the connection be so modified as to become consistent with Indian self-respect.

Little substantial teaching is given in the Sanitary Engineering Department and the precious time of the student is almost wasted. They are taught such subjects as will never be helpful to them in their future practical life. The basking up of the bad street corners is the theory and the practice of the past. I challenge the Head of the Department to show a single instance in Bombay where this practice continues?

I venture to remind the student that the future of the Institute depends entirely upon what they themselves are. I wish nothing better for the Institute than that the students shall hand on to their successors its reputation much more improved and brightened by their exemplary conduct, and that they shall determine, while they are there, to see that those who come after them will have to strive hard to maintain the standard of self-respect which they have set up.

Go ahead and do not fear for righteousness the Principal and Secretary or Board of Trustees or any other power that may come in their way, but to go forward and reshape the constitution of the Institute.—Yours, etc.,

MAN ON THE WATCH

VOCATIONAL COURSE FOR GIRLS

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

A meeting of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. D. G. Dalvi presiding. The Committee considered the report of the Sub-Committee to prepare draft replies to the questionnaire received from a Committee appointed by the Government. The Sub-Committee recommended vocational courses such as knitting, sewing, and domestic science for girls, and carpentry, weaving and book binding for boys. They also suggested two courses of study, viz., elementary and secondary. They also stated in their report that music should be compulsory throughout the elementary course, and that these should be our common continuous course instead of Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular. They also urged for compulsory English as an additional subject.

The report was adopted.

BARODA PEOPLE'S GRIEVANCES

Citizens Roll In Luxuries: Agriculturists Neglected

DARBAR GOPALDAS DESAI'S SPEECH

In the course of his speech, made on the opening day of the seventh session of the Baroda Praja Mandal, on Sunday last, Darbar Gopaldas Desai, the President said:—

MAHARAJA'S STAY ABROAD.

H. H. The Maharaja Sahib, it is desirable, should live with us, in order that he and his people would be able to talk heart to heart without any obstruction or interference. To-day if we complain of our grievances to the bureaucracy, they with a view to shirk their responsibility say, 'the matter lies in His Highness' power, we shall convey your message to him'. Thus they escape the responsibility of their office! Our condition is like that of the stable-horse. Assuming that His Highness may be not keeping good health here in this country and is required to go to European health resorts, but even after so many years' experiment, if he finds that his health has not been restored, does it not stand to reason that he should find some better station in our country? In case a permanent stay abroad is essential should we people not request him even like the ancient kings, to retire in accordance with this specific Dharma (obligation) of a king?

PRINCES AND PEOPLE

At present, it is growing to be a fashion for the Indian princes to sever their connection with Indian people. They have talking tall of their direct relationship with the Crown of England. By severance of relations of Indian Princes, with the Indian people, the interests of both are vitally affected. The Crown of England attaches no value to this direct relationship with Indian Princes. Their political divorce is not a matter of surprise! When there is the constitution reconstruction of India on the anvil, Pandit Motilal Nehru and other leaders of Indian thought are endeavouring to determine a constitution for India, how happy would it be if the Indian Princes were to extend their support to their efforts? Our Highness the Maharaja Sahib is, it is believed, a great genius and will it be too much to expect that he may dissuade his brother-Princes to deviate from a wrong path and he may simultaneously make them realise that it would be highly improper on their part to seek absolute autonomy on one hand and not to grant political liberties to their subjects on the other hand? The shrewd Englishmen may not do it, but the Princes cannot afford to follow in their footsteps?

CONGRESS AND STATES.

It is argued in some quarters, that the British Indian people and the National Congress have not hitherto cared for the Indian States and the States cannot be expected to reciprocate the feeling! The Indian National Congress all through hoped that the Indian Princes will liberalise their administration as the administration in British India is liberalised. Moreover should the Congress make the Indian Princes a plaything in the hands of British officers? The people in British India if possible desire to lend the Princes their support rather than leave them at the mercy of the alien bureaucrats! A blind imitation of the British would not pay us! The English imitated their Parliamentary system in India and even in Indian India imitated the system even more lamely. It would not matter, if what is known as Legislative Council in Baroda had the significance even of a false coin! It is not worth a farthing!

AGRICULTURISTS BURDENED WITH TAXATION.

Great increase has been made in taxation on land of which value has not increased or increase in value if any has not been contributed by the State. How great is the injustice done to the cultivator, how his misfortunes have multiplied.

Let us examine a little what comforts the poor agriculturist receives from the State in return of his contribution to

the Government Exchequer! He pays taxation for protection of his land. But who really protects his land to-day? The Sindhi and Baluchies are required to be employed to do that work and the indirect result thereof is that these Sindhis and Baluchies have become his masters rather than his servants or have turned, in some cases, into outlaws. The condition is getting so dangerous that if the Government were not to exercise strict supervision in a few years in villages these people will take place of Government as absolute owners and will put Government in mind of the Arab irregulars, stationed in the Pottal Taluka. This is the first happiness of the agriculturist, it is difficult to enumerate others which are numerous. His taxation goes to the town.

Citizens roll in luxuries, while the children of the agriculturist starve at home. The city requires fine roads for rubber-tired motor cars and vehicles, the poor agriculturist has no need of good roads to carry his produce home. You need of a municipality in the city, as luxury has spoiled health of the citizens, while pools of water are to stand to breed malaria for labourers on fields. The city needs hospitals for health damaged by luxuries, but the village hardly gets a physician for the agriculturist population attacked by malaria and in danger of their seasonal crops. You in the city need schools and colleges to make citizens intelligent, the village agriculturist must continue ignorant, and therefore no provision is made for his education. The capitalist for his salt takes a substantial portion of the meals the helpless agriculturist who contributes the entire meal hardly gets anything to eat. These are the happinesses of the agriculturist. In fairness his taxation should be made lighter and he should get services of the State at least in proportion to his contribution in taxation.

If the coffers of the State are not poured out incessantly, there would hardly be any room for an increase in taxation.

BUREAUCRATS' GAME.

The State does not want to prosper and wants to increase the taxation, it does not brook any decrease therein. It has been a daily game with the bureaucrats to try to throw impediments in the path of righteousness.

THROTTLING THE PRESS.

Will it be a presumption on my part to ask the loyal officers to enumerate in what fields of life they have granted the people their liberty? Look at the ruthless expression of the Press in Baroda. You won't have to go far off. There is the "Nav Gujarati" which is roughly handled for speaking out a bitter truth more freely and frankly. An editor in Baroda does not lie on a bed of roses, his is a bed of thorns! Who does not know that free speech and free thought are very much restricted in the State? I would not be surprised if these officers get angry with me for this bit of plain speaking.

CHILD MARRIAGE ACT A DEAD LETTER.

The other Act, otherwise a good and beneficial enactment that has proved burdensome to the people as a result of its bad execution, is the Child Marriage Act. The aims of the Act are very laudable, but the officers of the Maharaja have not got the earnestness of His Highness. In spite of the law, there are a number of child marriages taking place every year, and still the offenders escape scot-free by hooks or by crooks. Corruption on the part of executive is responsible for this misdeed.

TRIBUTES TO DR. AND MRS. MEHTA.

I would be guilty of a great omission if I were not to refer to the great fortune of the people of Baroda in securing the services of Dr. Suman and Mrs. Sharf-ben Mehta who have sacrificed their com-

MR. JAYAKAR ON THE BRAIN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is really strange that a Nationalist paper like the "Indian National Herald" should criticise certain politicians in season and out, even in subjects where there can be little scope of difference of opinion. The journal in question finds fault with the selection of Mr. M. R. Jayakar for the presidential gadi of the Secondary Teachers' Conference. One could have understood if Mr. Jayakar for the matter of that any politician had been criticised adversely—and even mercilessly—for when one throws a glance over the electioneering days, one will remember how mercilessly Mr. Jayakar had been criticised and I may add without justification—it would have been a different matter and would have passed as electioneering tactics. The present occasion is one where there is likely to be no difference of opinion. The Editor asks, in a vein of absolute innocence, what attractions led those responsible for convening the Conference to select Mr. Jayakar as the President. It will be remembered that in the days of Non-Cooperation, Mr. Jayakar was the first to come out, leaving his lucrative practice at the Bar, to start schools and colleges and advance the cause of national education. If he has not stuck to the guns that is not his fault for reasons which I would not go into here. But this question apart, the criticisms of the said journal in its issue of the 3rd instant betrays diabolical ignorance in respect of the proceedings of the Conference. Regarding the Bombay Government's Notification demanding at least 10 square feet of space for each pupil, the journal tells us that Mr. Jayakar, instead of condemning the measure, should have asked Government to increase its annual grant. That is exactly what the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Marzban, has done, who said: "If the publication of these regulations had been accompanied by the announcement of an increase in the amount of the grant-in-aid, the schools, ... As far as I heard Mr. Jayakar, he said that these regulations, if enforced, will lead to closing of schools; and if he criticised them rather strongly it was because of a conviction that, if as a result of the enforcement of the regulations, schools would close down, it was better that greater number of students should get education and not because he disliked the regulations."

More than this, a correspondent in its yesterday's issue has also under-estimated the value of the Conference. Such conferences have more or less educative value. If the Conference has done no work, as the correspondent suggests, surely the Indian National Congress, which does the same work in respect of the nation, must be taken to have done no work. But everybody knows that this is far from truth. The mere fact that so many teachers had been brought together, so many demonstration lectures given and papers read more than justifies the importance of the Conference. In the Exhibition at the Elphinstone High School, I believe some teachers from mofussil must have read names of books on the important subject of teaching and other allied subjects for the first time. The paper on Sex-education was of considerable importance and, as Prof. Hamley pointed out, that if discussion would have followed, it would have been instructive.

On the whole, my opinion is that the Conference has done good work and if efforts continue in this direction, it is likely to benefit considerably with the managers of institutions helping in the onward march.—Yours, etc.,

C. M. DESAI.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

forts, their happiness and their life of ease at the altar of service. They remind us of our old institution of Vapnashram and serve us a beacon-light on our path. Gujarat has splendidly accounted for herself both at the time of flood calamity and in the heroic struggle in Bardoli, and has acquired an enviable position amongst the provinces of India. This heroic couple stood both these tests valiantly and contributed a deal to the successes in the respective campaigns. It is a contribution that not only Baroda but Gujarat can feel proud of.

I need not here say that much of the success of Sardar Vallabhbhai in Bardoli or in the Flood Relief work was due to the zealous work done by his army of volunteers. Does not Praj. Mandal need a similar army of workers? We must get to organise Taluka Mandals, organise our youths in every village. We shall readily offer our co-operation if and whenever sought by the Government.

EARLY DAYS IN FLEET STREET

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR'S MEMORIES.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., the veteran journalist and "Father" of the House of Commons, who celebrated his 80th birthday in mail week, granted a special interview to a representative of the "Daily Telegraph" with which he first became connected when he was 21 years of age. Seated in the quiet study of his flat in the shadow of Westminster Cathedral, he related some of his journalistic experiences in London going back to the time of the Franco-Prussian War. The fact that he is practically unable to walk and that he suffers occasionally from insomnia has not affected his easy charm of manner or his pleasant Irish personality.

"I am delighted to rush through the story of my varied life with a representative of the 'Daily Telegraph,' for that paper runs in a way all through my professional life," said Mr. O'Connor. "Though they did not know it at the office when I was given a minor place in the sub-editorial and reporting room, I had already had three years' hard and good training as a reporter on a Dublin newspaper. The reason for my appointment to a place on the staff of the great paper was personally and politically rather unprofessional. Through my father I knew some members of the Grenville family—one of them, the Lord Grenville who died some years ago, was then in the important position of one Mr. Gladstone's Whip in the House of Commons—and it was an emissary of Lord Grenville who got me in touch with the late Lord Burmah, and from him I received my appointment."

HIS FIRST INTERVIEW.

"I soon, I think, proved my possession of some of the qualities of a journalist, but I was ambitious and impatient, and I thought my merits were not sufficiently recognised. For instance, one day a man came into the office to announce that he had taken twenty-four days, or some such incredible length of time, in making his way from Paris (then fully besieged—it was in 1870) to London. I reported the gentleman's conversation, and it was considered well worth while giving a full account of it. The gentleman undertook to write it; he came the next afternoon without a word written, and the upshot of it was that I had to get up at an ungodly hour the following morning to make my way from Kentish Town (where I had cheap lodgings) to Addison Gardens. I would not have dreamt at that time of upping my office to the expense of a handsome cab, so I had to make my way, this long distance by a series of train and bus journeys which were all new and unattractive to me."

"The result of it was that after three or four hours with this gentleman I rushed to a hasty lunch, sat down in the office, and before I knew where I was writing columns after columns. With my characteristic Irish dread of pecuniary expenditure, and lest I should be claiming more for the interview than was its due, I asked that it should be set up in small type—'minor leads,' as we call it. The first Lord Burmah, as he afterwards became, was then controlling the paper personally, and looking at the proof, he said it was splendid stuff, ordered it to be reset in larger type, and laughed when I objected to this waste of money."

"The interview, I think made altogether two or three columns, and was a big success; but it brought no change in my position, and gradually I began to feel sulky, and, what was worse, to show sulky; with the result that one evening the proprietor and I had a sharp exchange, and I left the office of the 'Daily Telegraph' the next day, finding an immediate job in the London office of the 'New York Herald.'"

"Ultimately after some years we came together again. Lord Burmah was ready to realise what I could do, and that my temper was by this time subdued and rational; and I, on the other hand, found him one of the most considerate and good-natured men of my many associates. So I became again a regular contributor to his paper; I was a welcome guest at his house and the warm friendship which then began was renewed in the friendship I have had ever since with his son, the second Lord Burmah."

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